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1890

PREFATORY.

IT IS with pleasure and pardonable pride that we present to our patrons and the public this new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue. Emblazoned on our banner we have the motto "Excelsior"; and the increasing trade for which we thank our patrons is an evidence to us that the efforts in the line of our motto are appreciated. We make no extravagant announcements, or promises impossible of fulfillment, but, believing that "*merit will win*," we ask your patronage, confident that we can give you full value and entire satisfaction.

Planters all over the country will appreciate the fact that we are

LOCATED IN AN INTERMEDIATE CLIMATE,

Where stock will not be destroyed or even injured by northern blizzards or extreme southern heat. Our soil is of the character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, and that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting.

We have been a quarter of a century in the nursery business and fruit-growing. The assortments we grow are not restricted to the wants of any particular section, but we aim to grow

THE LEADING VARIETIES

That are in demand throughout our country, including those proved to be reliable.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as

PURE AND ABSOLUTELY TRUE TO NAME.

In this Catalogue we endeavor to give concise, honest descriptions, giving some of the desirable qualities, and an idea of their nature and habits. We do not recommend everything in this list as being *the very best* or most desirable for everybody. Some are best adapted to certain localities.

When our patrons desire us to aid them in making a selection of varieties, we will cheerfully do so upon their stating to us the general character of their soil and situation, and whether the fruit is wanted for home use, for near market or distant shipment.

We wish to say that we believe the South offers a most inviting field for commercial fruit-growing, both to supply northern markets and to be prepared to supply the manufacturing cities and communities that are certain to be built up right in our midst.

While we will most gladly lend a helping hand to the commercial grower, still our most cherished aspiration is to see the hills and valleys of the South dotted over with fruit-gardens and orchards, and the homes of the people surrounded with shade-trees, shrubbery and flowers.

We have the best facilities for distribution, having seven lines of railroad radiating from Rome and steamboat navigation.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Our shipping season commences about October 15, and continues with but slight interruption until about March 15.

Order Early in the Season.—Don't wait until you are all ready to set the trees and plants, and then send your order marked "*Fill at once*, as my ground is ready"; but please remember that we may have other orders on hand, received previous to yours, that must be filled first; and if you have given us an order, and wish to change it, please do not wait until the rush of the shipping season when hundreds of orders have to be dispatched in a single day.

While we are always thankful for small favors, we cannot undertake to fill an order of less amount than one dollar, as the cost of recording and filling the same would exceed the amount received.

Write orders plainly on a separate sheet, and do not include them in the body of the letter. Be careful to state the age, size and variety of stock wanted.

Give plain and explicit directions for marking and shipping. When no shipping directions are given, we will use our best judgment in forwarding, but in no case do we assume any responsibility after delivery to the forwarders.

Always in writing to us give name and address *plainly and in full. No matter how lately or how often you may have written to us, always give name, post-office, county and state in full, and distinctly.*

Remit by draft, post-office money order, express money order (issued by U. S. Express Co.), by express or registered letter. Terms, cash with the order, unless otherwise agreed.

Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. While we insure our stock in good condition when it leaves our hands, we at the same time disclaim any liability for any failure after it leaves our care, whether from defective planting, faulty treatment, unfavorable seasons, or any other cause whatever. And while we guarantee our stock true to name, and exercise the greatest care to have it so, we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock, should any prove untrue.

We desire to commend our traveling salesmen to the public. We employ no one to represent us, unless he can furnish satisfactory evidence that he is *honest* and *reliable*, and has a reputation at stake. Those authorized to represent us are provided with a certificate to that effect, signed by us.

Letters on horticultural subjects cheerfully answered; but we respectfully request that you write *briefly and to the point*, leaving a blank space after each question for an answer. Address

G. H. MILLER & SON,
Rome, Ga.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 20 " "
Dwarf Pears and Quinces	10 to 12 " "
Grapes	rows 8 to 10 feet apart—7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 " apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 ft. apart.
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ "
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NO. OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART.

Dis. apart each way.	Number of Plants.	Dis. apart each way.	Number of Plants.	Dis. apart each way.	Number of Plants.
1 foot	43,560	8 feet	680	18 feet	134
2 feet	10,890	9 "	537	20 "	108
3 "	4,840	10 "	435	25 "	69
4 "	2,722	12 "	302	30 "	48
5 "	1,742	14 "	222	35 "	35
6 "	1,210	15 "	193	40 "	27
7 "	888	16 "	170		

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Hints on Planting and Care of Trees.

It is in the highest degree important that every cultivator of trees should understand the art of transplanting, as upon this operation depends, in a great measure, their feebleness or vigor afterwards, their sluggish or thrifty growth, and indeed, vitality itself. We give a few important instructions that, if strictly followed, will insure to the purchaser of healthy stock the desired result of his investment.

Size of Trees.—Select thrifty young trees, rather than old or very large ones; the former bear transplanting better, can be more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

When trees arrive at their destination, they should be unpacked as soon as possible, and the roots placed immediately in a trench, and covered somewhat deeply with mellow earth, from whence they may be taken, a few at a time, as wanted for planting. While trees are out of the ground the roots must be protected from sun and air.

The Soil.—Let the soil be well-drained if not naturally so, as no satisfactory results can be expected where the surplus water cannot readily escape; then put it in a condition good enough for a crop of wheat or corn by repeated plowing, and the application of manure as may be needful.

Time for Planting.—A tree planted in November or December will, by the ensuing spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April.

Pruning.—The proper pruning of a tree at the time of planting, and regularly thereafter, is essential. The first thing to be done is to cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots, with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. Next, if it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top; cut back one-year-old peach to a single stem two or three feet high.

Cut back grape-vines to two or three eyes; let only one grow first year.

Cut back raspberries and blackberries to within one foot of the ground.

Cut back gooseberries and currants to one or two eyes of last season's growth.

Planting.—Dig the hole large enough to receive all the roots without crowding or bending them; then partly fill with good surface earth, so as to fit it for the tree to stand about the same depth that it did in the nursery; then put the tree in the place thus prepared for it, and fill in the finest of the soil, working it thoroughly among the roots with the hands, and when full, pack it moderately from the outside of the hole towards the body of the tree.

Mulching.—Mulching newly planted trees will be found particularly beneficial in guarding against the effects of drought. Cover the ground from the tree beyond the end of the roots with a layer of coarse manure or litter, six to eight inches deep.

Cultivation.—Cultivate your young trees as well as you do your corn or cotton.

Do not plant small grain or corn among the young trees, but sweet-potatoes, peas, cotton, etc., if well-cultivated and manured, may be planted during the first few years after planting in the orchard, without injury. Do not let horses or cattle run in an orchard unless you wish to destroy it.

INSECT ENEMIES.

Owing to the rapid increase of the insect enemies and fungous diseases that the fruit-grower has to contend with, and in answer to the numerous inquiries we are constantly receiving, we give a summary of the most approved methods of dealing with the most destructive and abundant of these foes.

Insects Affecting the Trunk.—The Round-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Saperda candida*). This grub is hatched from the egg of a brownish beetle with two longitudinal white stripes along its back, which deposits its eggs early in summer near

the surface of the ground, where the bark is tender. As soon as hatched, the grub gnaws its way into the inner bark or sapwood and continues to girdle and perforate the trunk during three summers, coming out of the tree at the end of three years in the butterfly form, again to continue the propagation of the species. *Remedy 1.* Examine the tree and cut the borers out with the point of a knife, or kill them by thrusting a flexible wire as far as possible into the holes. The place where the larva enters can usually be detected by the sawdust-like castings that are pushed out. *Remedy 2.* To prevent the parent moth from laying eggs, apply to trunk of tree the last of April or early in May, and again about a month later, a solution made by Formula 1 (see foot of page 5). Apply with a scrub-brush or cloth.

THE PEACH-BORER (*Ægeria exitiosa*). This grub hatches from eggs deposited (usually during May, but also at different times until last of September) by a slender, dark blue, four-winged moth, and becomes a small white borer, penetrates and devours the bark and sapwood, emerges again the next spring in the winged form, and deposits eggs for another generation. *Remedy 1.* Cut out the borers as recommended in Remedy 1 under apple-tree borers. *Remedy 2.* Earth up (about one foot high) around the trunk of the trees in early spring, and level down in October; and when leveling down if any grubs have entered trace and kill them. *Remedy 3.* If you don't earth up, apply solution Formula 1, as recommended in Remedy 2 for apple-tree borers.

All borers that infest nut-trees, shade-trees and grape-vines, should be hunted out and killed.

Insects Affecting Foliage and Twigs.—CATERPILLARS. Of these the most destructive is *Clisiocampa Americana.* Every one is familiar with the web-like nests which they form on the twigs and in the forks of the branches in spring. *Remedy 1.* Destroy these nests as soon as they appear in the spring. Do this work in the early morning, on small trees stripping the nests off by hand and crushing under foot; on larger trees use a pole with a fork on the end and, by twisting in the nest, pull down and destroy. Or apply Formula 2 or 3 (given at the end of this article), just at time you spray for the codling-moth, as the same application destroys both.

CANKER-WORM (*Anisopteryx vernata.*) The sluggish, wingless female moth rises out of the ground very early in the spring, and slowly ascends the trunk of the tree, laying eggs in clusters on the bark, to which they are secured by a grayish varnish. These usually hatch about the time the young leaves begin to grow, when the little worms at once begin to feed on the foliage. *Remedy 1.* Encircle the trunk of the tree with bands of canvas or heavy paper, four or five inches wide, which have been thickly smeared with tar, or the residuum of kerosene oil, thus trapping the female moth. *Remedy 2.* Use formula 2 or 3, at the same time and as recommended for codling-moth.

GRAPE-VINE FLEA-BEETLE (*Haltica chalybea*). *Remedy.* Dust the plants with a mixture of one part of Paris green or London purple to fifty parts of flour, land-plaster or leached ashes; one application usually sufficient.

GRAPE LEAF-HOPPER (*Erythroneura vitis.*) *Remedy.* Pass between the rows at night with a torch, shaking the vines to start the insects. They will fly to the light and be destroyed.

PLANT-LICE. *Remedy.* Spray with kerosene emulsion (Formula 4).

SCOLYTHUS RUGULOSUS. A minute insect that punctures the upper base of the spurs of the peach. *Remedy.* We can only suggest the burning of all affected trees in June as soon as noticed.

Insects Affecting the Fruit.—APPLE-WORM or CODLING-MOTH (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). The parent moth of this insect deposits its eggs in spring in the blossom end of the young apple, before the latter has turned down on its stem. From this egg there hatches a small worm that eats its way towards the core, feeding and increasing in size as the apple develops, causing the fruit to drop prematurely. *Remedy.* Formula 2 or 3 applied just after the blossoms have fallen and before the young apple has turned down on the stem; and in case there is a washing rain soon afterward, repeat the application. Apply by means of a force-pump and spray-nozzle, throwing the liquid above the tree so that it will settle in a fine mist.

CURCULIO (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). This greatest enemy of the plum and some other stone fruits, also affects the apple and other kinds. *Remedy 1.* Jar the trees and catch the insects upon sheets and burn or otherwise destroy them. *Remedy 2.* Spray the plum trees soon after blossoms fall, with Formula 2 or 3 repeating the application once or twice at intervals of ten days. On plums of the Wild Goose class, or on peach trees, use a weaker solution, not more than one ounce to fifteen gallons of water, always keeping the mixture well stirred.

FUNGOUS DISEASES.

This is the term properly applied to a majority of the ailments among plants which are commonly and loosely designated by such names as blast, blight, mildew, rot, rust, scab and smut.

Black-Rot in Grapes. *Remedy 1.* Spray with Bordeaux mixture, Formula 5, commencing early in the season and repeating about every two weeks as long as danger lasts; or during the latter half of the season use Formula 6. *Remedy 2.* Manila paper bags securely pinned over the bunches *early* in the season are also a preventive, and at the same time are a protection against birds, wasps, etc.

Powdery Mildew in Grapes. *Remedy.* Dust the vines with powdered sulphur two or three times during the season.

Apple-Scab. Try spraying with Formula 6, just after the leaves expand, and repeat three or four times through the season.

Blight in Pears and Apples. Cut off and burn all affected parts as soon as noticed.

Formula 1. For preventive of borers. Mix one quart of soft soap with two gallons of water heated to boiling, and then add a pint of crude carbolic acid. Apply with a scrub-brush or cloth.

Formula 2. Paris green. (*Poisonous.*) Use one-fourth pound of Paris green to 50 gallons of water. Keep well stirred.

Formula 3. London purple. (*Poisonous.*) Use one-fourth pound London purple to 50 gallons of water. Keep well stirred. This formula is perhaps more liable to injure the foliage than Paris green.

Formula 4. Kerosene emulsion. Kerosene emulsion is made by adding two parts of kerosene to one part of a solution made by dissolving half a pound of hard soap in one gallon of boiling water, and churning the mixture through a force-pump with a rather small nozzle until the whole forms a creamy mass which will thicken into a jelly-like substance on cooling. The soap solution should be hot when the kerosene is added, but of course *must not be near a fire.* The emulsion thus made is to be diluted before using, with nine parts cold water.

Formula 5. Bordeaux mixture.

Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol, blue-stone)	6 lbs.
Quick lime	4 lbs.
Water	22 gals.

Dissolve the sulphate of copper in two gallons of hot water to hasten the solution. Dilute this solution with fourteen gallons of water. Slake the lime, *which must be fresh* (*i. e.*, not partly air-slaked), slowly, with six gallons of water, stirring the mixture while so doing to a smooth paste. After this is slightly cooled, pour it slowly into the copper solution, stirring the whole rapidly at the same time.

For use this mixture must be stirred and strained through fine brass or copper gauze.

Formula 6. Ammoniacal carbonate of copper.

Carbonate of copper	3 oz.
Commercial ammonia (22°)	1 qt.
Water	22 gals.

Add the ammonia to the carbonate, and when dissolved dilute to twenty-two gallons with water, forming a clear solution.

The orchardist can find a number of spraying-machines on the market for applying the above solutions.

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

The Apple is our most useful fruit, and there can be no question as to the propriety and necessity of the farmer planting apples enough to secure an abundant supply through the whole year.

As to growing apples for market, while we would not base our expectations for profit entirely on reports of crops that have yielded profits of $300 to $800 per acre, or on the fact that single trees have produced $30 to $50 worth of apples at one crop, yet we believe that with a judicious selection of varieties and good culture, apples will prove more remunerative than any farm crop that can be grown. Ten years from planting, good bearing varieties may be relied on to yield three barrels per tree; this gives us one hundred and fifty barrels per acre, from trees planted thirty feet apart, or fifty trees per acre. If sold at only one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, this would give $225 per acre. But even half this sum, when we consider the rapidly increasing produce of the trees for many years, will satisfy any reasonable man of the expediency of planting large orchards of apple trees.

The season of ripening and use given for each variety applies to our own locality; buyers must make due allowance corresponding with difference of latitude and elevation.

SUMMER APPLES.

Astrachan Red. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, acid and pleasant; tree a splendid grower. June.

Chenango Strawberry. Large; red and yellow; tender, juicy, mild, subacid; very good. August.

Early Harvest. Above medium size; skin bright yellow; flesh juicy, crisp and well-flavored. June.

Early May. Ripens among the earliest; the trees being healthy and productive, makes it indispensable in every collection. May 20 to June 1.

Family. Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high-flavored; Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive and beautiful tree.

Golden Sweet. Large, pale yellow; very sweet and good; good bearer. July.

Gravenstein. Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high-flavored. August.

Horse. Large, roundish; skin yellow, slightly tinged with red in the sun; flesh yellow, acid and tender. July and August.

Julian. Medium, conical; skin yellow, striped with crimson; flesh crisp, juicy and good. Last of July.

Red June. Medium to large, oblong; deep red, sometimes with splashes of yellow; very tender, juicy and high-flavored. June 15 to middle of July.

Simmon's Red. Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Matures from June to September.

Summer Queen. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender with an acid, aromatic flavor. Last of July.

Striped June (Syn., Early Red Margaret). Medium, conical; red, striped on yellow ground; tender, rather dry; subacid. Middle June to middle July.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. July.

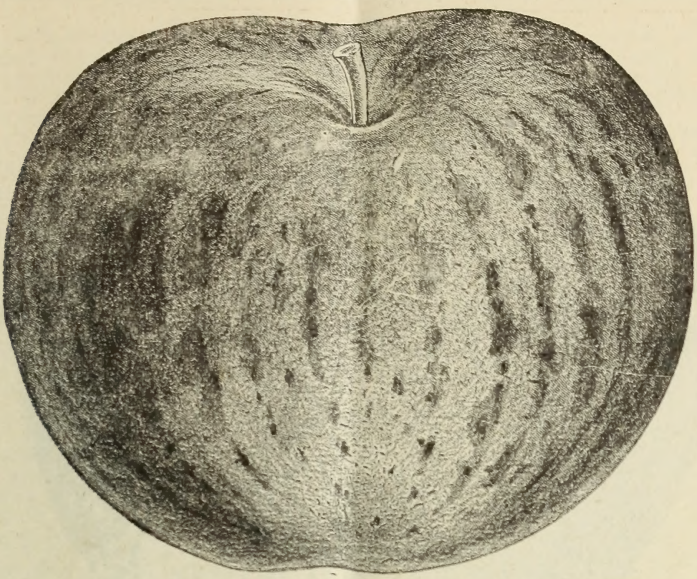
FALL APPLES.

Buncombe (Syn., Red Fall Pippin, Red Lady-Finger, Red Winter Pearmain). A famous North Carolina apple. Large, oblong; greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well-flavored. Ripe by end of September.

Carolina Greening (Syn., Yellow Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese, etc.). Medium; green or yellow; crisp, subacid, fine flavor. Ripe by end of September, and will last until January; compact grower and prolific.

Carter's Blue (Syn., Lady Fitzpatrick). Very large; green, washed dull brown-red with a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a rich aroma. Ripe in September; tree vigorous grower and fine shape; an excellent and desirable fruit.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A large, beautiful Russian apple. Roundish; streaked red and yellow; acid, tender, juicy and pleasant; tree a vigorous, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. August.



Duchess of Oldenburg. (See page 6.)

Equinetelee (Syn., Bachelor, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen, etc.). Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe by end of September, and lasts until December; tree compact and vigorous grower; bears young.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious, subacid. September and October.

Maiden's-Blush. Medium size, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful. September and October.

Taunton. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sprightly, subacid; tree vigorous, productive. September and October.

Wallace Howard. Very large, conicle, deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity, October.

WINTER APPLES.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large size, round to oblong; skin yellow, splashed with bright red; flesh whitish, tender and juicy, with subacid flavor; tree remarkably healthy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer; a most profitable winter apple. Keeps well.

Clayton. A valuable late-keeping market apple. Tree vigorous, long-lived, and a wonderful bearer. Fruit large; nearly covered with red; juicy, mild, good. January to May.

Grimes' Golden. Tree vigorous and hardy, very productive; fruit medium size, golden yellow; crisp, juicy and of fine flavor. November to January.

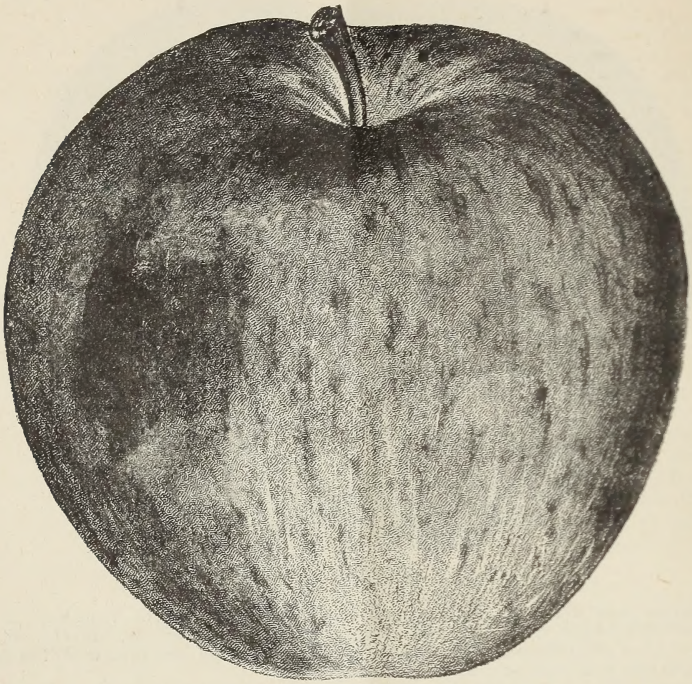
Heslep. (Origin, Polk county, Ga.) Resemble Shockley in size, color, productiveness and keeping qualities, but is of much better quality, and should prove a valuable market variety.

Huntsman's Favorite. Very large, flat; golden yellow, bronzed on the sunny side; fine grained, aromatic and of excellent flavor. Tree a good grower and bearer. One of the best market apples. December to February.

Kinnaird's Choice. Much the finest early to mid-winter apple we know. Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate; skin yellow, almost covered with dark red or crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, rich, juicy, aromatic; most excellent. No apple grown is of better quality. Tree vigorous and bears young.

Lawver (Del. Red Winter). Of good size; bright red and dotted; a good bearer and keeper; white flesh; clear distinct, aromatic flavor and good quality.

Mammoth Black Twig (Arkansas). Resembles the Winesap in every way, except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger, many specimens being 12 inches in circumference; color even a darker red, flesh firmer; most important of all, a longeer keper. Flavor milder, more of a pleasant subacid, but fully equal to the Winesap.



Rome Beauty.

Mangam. Medium, oblate; skin yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow very tendor, crisp and juicy, rich and aromatic; tree very prolific, luxuriant and a compact grower. November and December.

Missouri Pippin. Large, oblong; bright red, with darker red stripes; very handsome and of fair quality, slightly better than Ben Davis; tree not quite so hardy. A good grower and an early and immense bearer; the earliest bearer known to us among apples. Should be the first to be planted on any farm where there are no apples. Also a very profitable market sort. December to February.

Moultree's Winter. Large, flat; skin greenish, striped with red; flesh juicy, crisp and subacid. December to February.

Nickajack. A large, roundish, striped apple of fair quality; very hardy and productive; popular in the South. December to February.

Oconee Greening. Large, oblate; skin greenish yellow, slightly dotted with brown; flesh yellowish, crisp, aromatic and good. October.

Rawle's Janet. Medium size; striped with dull red, and keeps remarkably well; tree vigorous, spreading; it puts forth its leaves and blossoms much later than any other variety in the spring, and consequently avoids injury by late frosts; it is, therefore, particularly valuable for the South and Southwest, where it is much cultivated. Long-keeper.

Red Limbertwig. Medium, dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; very good. Tree thrifty, but open grower. Keeps well.

Red Romanite or Carthouse. One of the best winter apples for planting south. On a good soil the fruit is fair and of good size, and has the good property of holding on to the trees until late in the season. One of the best keepers.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, beautifully striped with bright red; tender, juicy, rich, excellent; very popular. November to January.

Shockley. Medium, conical; skin yellow, overspread with bright crimson; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet and slightly vinous; tree a very rapid and compact grower and early bearer, often bearing fruit the second year after transplanting; the most desirable winter variety for the South, where it not only bears regular and abundant crops, but keeps until June; a very profitable market variety.

Stark. Large; skin greenish yellow, splashed all over with light and dark red. Its large size, fine appearance and fine keeping qualities make it valuable. December to March.

Stevenson's Winter. Medium, roundish oblate; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, aromatic and pleasant; one of our best-flavored and best-keeping winter apples; bears young and profusely.

Striped Winter Pearmain. Medium to large; dull red stripes on a greenish ground; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, subacid. December to February.

White Pippin. Large; greenish white, pale yellow at maturity; tender, juicy, crisp and rich-flavored; tree thrifty, upright and a regular and good bearer. December to March.

Willow (Willow Twig). Large, roundish; greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough; valued for long-keeping.

Winesap. Medium to large; red, firm, subacid; tree an excellent grower. Good keeper.

Yates (Syn., Red Warrior). Small, oblate; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, with many light dots; flesh white, tender, juicy and good. Very long keeper.

York Imperial or **Johnson's Fine Winter.** Large, truncated, oval, angular; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the tree. It is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. February to April.

NEW AND SPECIAL APPLES.

Arkansas Beauty. A recently introduced variety. Large; beautiful light crimson in the shade, darker in the sun, with indistinct splashes and stripes over whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine-grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow; rich subacid; quality very good to best. November to March.

Arkansas Black. Tree a beautiful upright grower; young wood very dark; an abundant bearer. "There is scarcely an apple that is more brilliantly colored; round or slightly conical, regular; smooth, glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy, subacid, pleasant, rich." A long keeper, almost equaling the Romanite. A most profitable and attractive market apple. Has been kept till June and later.

Coffelt Beauty. A seedling from Ben Davis, which the tree resembles in growth. It possesses all the good qualities of Ben Davis with none of the bad. A good grower in nursery and in orchard. An abundant and regular bearer. Fruit hangs well on the tree. Above medium size, resembling the Limber Twig in form, but larger. Beautifully striped and splashed with red, on a yellow ground. A much longer keeper and far superior to Ben Davis in flavor. Combining, as it does, all the requisites of a first-class market apple, it offers an almost absolute guarantee of success.

Crawford. Originated in Arkansas. This is an apple worthy of trial. Large, flat, slightly conical, very regular; surface smooth, yellow, often beautifully blushed; core very small; flesh yellow, tender, fine-grained, juicy; flavor subacid, rich. December to March.

Gano. Tree very healthy, vigorous and hardy, having stood thirty-two degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard; fruit spurs numerous; shoots long, smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis; an early, annual and prolific bearer; foliage large and dark. Winter.

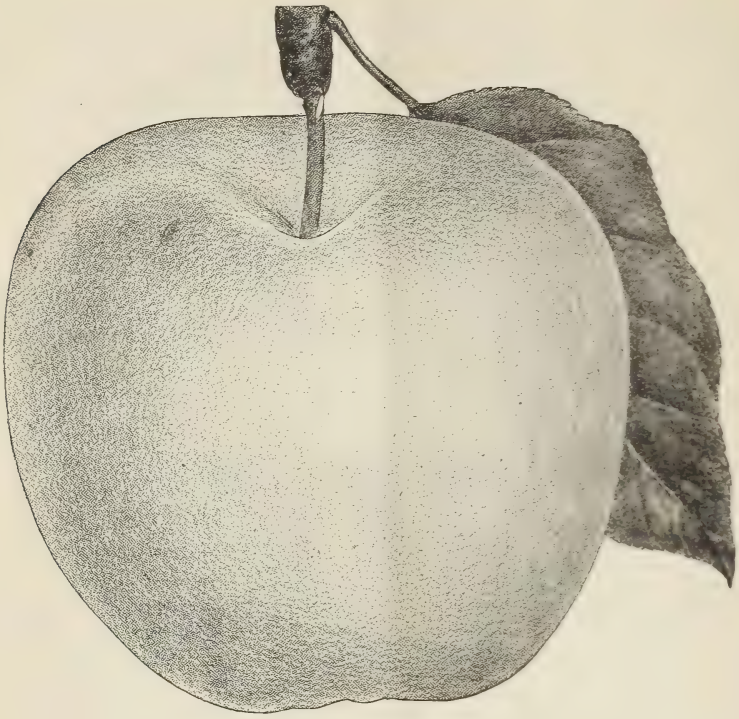
Harper. Origin, Western Tennessee. Fruit large; skin yellow, shaded and striped with bright red; flesh white, tender, juicy, mild, pleasant subacid flavor. Similar to Rome Beauty. November to March.

Jones' Seedling. A long keeping Southern apple, highly recommended. Origin, Tennessee. A very abundant bearer, blooming late. Large, round to conical; color light red stripes on yellow ground. Believed to be a cross between Limbertwig and Pearmain. Rich, mild, pleasant subacid, almost sweet. Keeps well till April. Tree hardy and wood very tough. Will doubtless prove even a later keeper further north.

Loy (Rankin). Awarded the first prize at the New Orleans Exposition, for the best new apple. Origin, Missouri. The fruit is as large as the Ben Davis; resembles the Willow Twig in form and color; core small, stem short; quality the very best; an extra-long keeper. Tree a good grower, an early and annual bearer; a decided acquisition. Good keeper.

Spark's Late. Origin, Gulf Coast of Louisiana. Large, roundish oblong; greenish yellow, with sometimes crimson cheek in the sun; flesh white, moderately tender, mild subacid, good; an excellent keeping and a valuable cooking apple. December to March.

Stuart's Golden. This delicious long-keeping dessert apple recommends itself to all who appreciate fruit of the best quality. It is a beautiful apple of medium size, clear yellow with a blush. It is after the style of Grimes' Golden, but a more pleasant apple to most tastes, and it has none of the serious faults of dropping badly and not keeping well, which injure Grimes so much. For market it is not, of course, so attractive as red apples, but persons who buy it once are sure to ask for it again, willingly paying more for it than the regular market price. Its keeping properties make it especially valuable.



Yellow Transparent.

Yellow Transparent. Tree a good grower and an unusually early bearer, and is considered the most valuable early apple yet produced; fruit of good size and quality; skin clear white, changing to a beautiful yellow when fully ripe; ripens from ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest, and for an early apple an unusually good keeper. The beauty and extreme earliness in ripening of this apple will make it a very valuable sort to grow in the South for northern markets.

CRAB-APPLES.

Crab-apples succeed equally in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, or ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets they meet a ready sale.

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Rather small, round; dull red, dotted with white; acid, somewhat astringent. Esteemed for cider.

Hyslop. Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness.

Martha. A new Crab. A rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit. Flavor a mild, clear tart; surpassing all other Crabs for culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand.

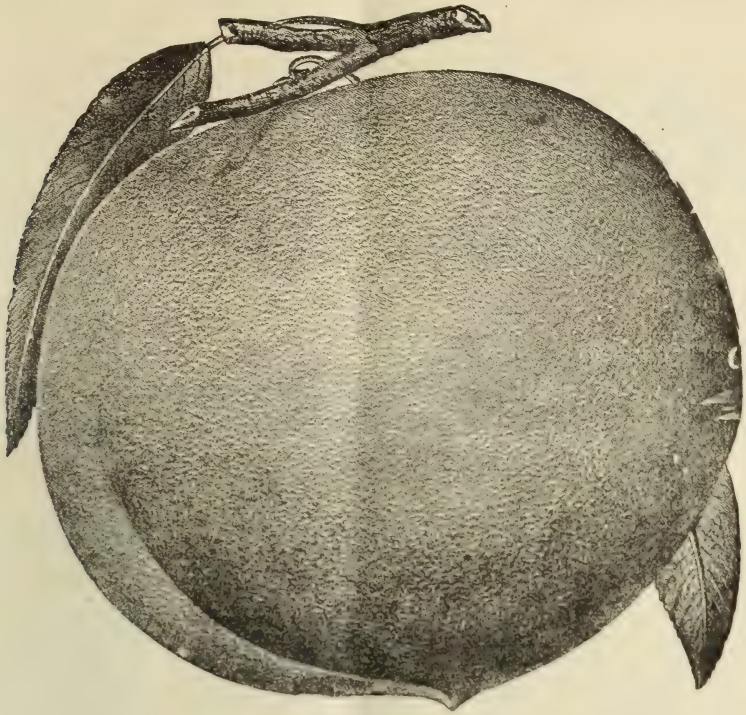
Montreal Beauty. Fruit large, round, and of superior quality; bright yellow, shaded, splashed and nearly covered with rich red; good to best.

Soulard. Makes a fine tree and is a good bearer; of large size; sour and astringent, but when cooked has a fine quince-like flavor; greenish yellow.

Transcendent. Large; red, handsome and showy; desirable and one of the best.

Van Wick Sweet. Valuable and growing in favor where tried. Fruit good size; yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson; sweet and pleasant.

Whitney's No. 20. Large, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped carmine; good keeper; hardy, productive, vigorous and fine.



Elberta. (See page 12.)

PEACHES.

The Peach is universally regarded as the most delicious fruit of our climate, and it is nowhere produced in such great abundance, and with as little labor as in this country. It succeeds best on sandy and clay loams in elevated locations.

Peach trees should be planted when of one season's growth from the bud. For orchard planting the ground should be as well-prepared as for a crop of corn, then marked out in furrows sixteen to twenty feet apart, and the trees planted about the same depth they stood in the nursery. The side limbs and tops should be cut off, leaving a straight stem of the desired height for forming a head. The trees should be kept clear of all useless growth; the top and side branches should be occasionally shortened in so as to give a vigorous growth, and form a compact head. The trees should receive about the same cultivation as a crop of corn or potatoes.

FIRST RIPENING.

Alexander. Fruit medium to large, bright color and excellent quality; one of the best market peaches. Last of May.

NOTE.—After testing most of the new seedlings claimed to be earlier and larger than the Alexander, we must give the preference to the Alexander. But we can still supply the Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, Schumaker and Waterloo, all of which can scarcely be distinguished from the Alexander.

SECOND RIPENING.

Parnell. Large, dark rose color; very juicy, of excellent flavor; with a very small, quite free stone.

Early Rivers. Large; light straw color, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with a very rich flavor; peels readily at maturity. The most beautiful of early peaches.

Troth's Early. Has been largely planted for the earliest market peach; although other, now take precedence, it is still necessary to a regular succession, and being a good shipping fruit for an early variety, it must retain an important place.

PEACHES—THIRD RIPENING.

Early Tillotson. Medium; skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red, darkening on the sunny side; a good market variety.

Chinese Honey. Free; red cheek; white flesh of delicious honeyed sweetness; medium size, almond-shaped, large, pretty; very early in bloom. Best near the Gulf coast.

Peen-to or **Flat Peach.** Cling; similar in habit and quality to Honey Peach, but flattened from stem to point; bloom very large and early. Does finely in Florida and along the Gulf coast.

Yellow St. John (Syn., May Beauty). Nearly equal to Early Crawford, more productive and comes in before that standard sort; free.

Mountain Rose. A very valuable variety; beautiful, high color and fair size; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Amelia Very large; white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, sweet, melting and of the highest flavor; a magnificent peach.

Large Early York. The very best of its season.

Foster. Very large, uniform in size; bright yellow, almost covered with carmine; melting, juicy and well-flavored.

Husted's Early. Large, beautiful; fine shipper; ripens two weeks before Elberta; very profitable. In demand wherever known.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Crawford's Early. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich; this is one of the very best summer varieties for shipping to the Northern markets.

General Lee. Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; good market variety; clingstone.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific, presents a handsome appearance, and is of more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other peach. Middle to last of July.

Thurber. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and color, but is more delicate and highly flavored.

Wager. Large; yellow, more or less colored on sunny side; juicy, and of fine flavor; very valuable.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Mrs. Brett. Large; white, red cheek; vigorous and productive. It took the premium at the exhibition of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society in St. Louis, 1880, as the best variety, over all competitors.

Chinese Cling. Very large, globular; skin creamy white and shaded with red; flesh white, red at the stone; rich, vinous, very juicy and melting; an excellent variety.

Snow Cling. Fruit of large size, clear white, beautiful; flesh firm and in quality unsurpassed for preserving and as a dessert fruit; bloom white, young shoots very light-colored; very desirable.

Crawford's Late. Much larger than Crawford's Early, though it resembles it in shape, color and quality, and ripens about ten or fifteen days later; one of the leading market varieties.

Old Mixon Free. Large, inclining to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous.

Old Mixon Cling. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; fine-grained, rich and juicy; good clingstone.

Stevens' Rareripe. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high-colored Old Mixon Free. In flavor, as well as in appearance, it is superb.

Stump the World. Fruit very large; skin creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh-white, juicy, and high flavored; very productive; a fine market variety; freestone.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Lemon Cling. Very large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet.

Williams' Cling. A seedling of Lemon Cling; larger, and very desirable for market.

Smock Free. Fruit large, oval; skin orange-yellow, mottled with red; a good market sort.

Chairs' Choice. A late yellow fleshed sort of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; freestone; flesh firm and in quality unsurpassed.

PEACHES—EIGHTH RIPENING.

Sallie Worrell. Very large, white; a very good and useful variety. September.

Heath's Cling. (White English, White Heath, White Globe, etc.) Large oval with a sharp apex; skin white, sometimes with red cheek; flesh pure white, juicy, sweet and somewhat aromatic; excellent for preserving. This is a well-known variety in some localities. Ripens in September.

Wilkins or Ringgold Mammoth Cling. Originated in Kent County, Maryland; of immense size; clingstone, beautiful blush; white flesh. Has been sold as high as $8 per crate in the Baltimore market.

Steadly. Very large white peach, of much merit; a great bearer.

Picquet's Late. Origin, Georgia. Very large; yellow with red cheek; sweet and of excellent flavor.

Salway. Large; yellow, beautifully mottled with brownish red; flesh yellow. An excellent variety for display.

NINTH RIPENING.

Bilyeu's Late October. Large, white peach, with a beautiful blush; freestone, ripens two weeks after Smock; valuable; tree a strong grower and wonderfully productive. Has been shipped to Europe and arrived in good order.

Bustin's October. Large, pure white; a very good late variety; cling.

Baldwin's Late. Medium, roundish, oblong; skin greenish white with pale red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, melting and well-flavored.

DWARF PEACHES.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Large, yellow; of fine appearance and good quality; tree hardy and productive; valuable; clingstone.

Italian Dwarf. Of extremely dwarf habit; an early and sure bearer; fruit of only fair quality; should be planted as a curiosity.

NEW AND SPECIAL PEACHES.

Jesse Kerr. Proves to be larger than the Alexander and a week earlier; very valuable on that account for market, and should be in every collection.

Japan Blood. Fruit is represented by growers who have had a crop of it as being as e and as early as Alexander; flesh marbled-red and of good quality. The great merit as claimed for the Japan Blood Peach is its earliness and bright color, as well as very early bearing.

Globe. (N. J.) Very large; light golden yellow, with red blush; flesh light yellow, juicy, rich and of best quality; freestone. About August 1.

Lady Ingold. Originated in North Carolina at the place of Mr. Alfred Ingold. Fruit about same size as Early Crawford, which it resembles very much, but is its superior in quality. Destined to be the coming peach for market, evaporating, canning and general use.

Wheatland. An improvement on the Crawford's Late, ripening just in advance of it. Tree very productive; extra-large; beautiful golden yellow, with a crimson cheek; of best quality. A grand peach.

Burke. New; originated in Louisiana; immense size, roundish oblong, pale creamy color, shaded on the sunny side with red; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous, most delicious flavor; when fully ripe peels like a banana; clingstone. A remarkable keeper; fine for shipping.

Wonderful. (N. J.) Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, rich and vinous; freestone. End of August. It is claimed for this variety that the fruit is uniformly large and possesses remarkable keeping qualities, making it one of the best shipping sorts for late marketing.

PEARS.

Good Pears are among the best of all fruits. As a dessert they stand at the head of the list. They can be had to suit all tastes, and in nearly all seasons of the year. The culture of the Pear is extending rapidly, as is evinced by the greatly increased demand for the trees. The soil for pears should be *deep, rich and free from wet.*

Standard trees (on pear stocks) are best for orchard culture. Dwarf trees (on quince stocks) are highly productive and ornamental, but require deep rich soil and good cultivation; and in planting should be set deep enough for the quince part of the stem to be all under ground. As a general rule, pears should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Summer and autumn varieties should be gathered from one to two weeks before maturity, and winter varieties before the frost sets in.

While of course every one who has ground should plant pear trees to supply his own family with an abundance of this luscious fruit, we also think that with proper care in selection of soil and varieties, and with proper cultivation, those who engage in this business may expect an abundant reward.

Those recommended as Dwarfs are denoted thus: *

Bartlett. Large; clear yellow skin; buttery, very juicy and high-flavored; early and great bearer. Summer.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large; brownish yellow skin, tinged bright red. Autumn.

Beurre Easter.* A large, roundish oval fruit; yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree a good grower and most abundant bearer. Winter.

Beurre d'Anjou.* Large; yellowish, somewhat russeted, red cheek; fine-grained, buttery, melting and excellent. Autumn.

Beurre Superfine. Medium, pale green; melting, juicy and good; very productive. Autumn.

Clapp's Favorite.* Large; resembling Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier; productive. Summer.

Duchesse d'Angouleme.* Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. Autumn.

Flemish Beauty. Large; greenish yellow, russeted; sweet and rich, excellent flavor; productive. Summer.

Howell.* A fine large pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. Summer.

Lawrence. Medium; light yellow, mostly sprinkled with dots; buttery, rich and aromatic; very reliable and productive. Autumn.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.* Large, beautiful, first-rate pear; pale green, with a dark blush; buttery, juicy and rich. Late summer.

Osband Summer. Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive.

Reine des Vergers. Large and fine, in the form of the Doyenne Boussock; tree very hardy and bears an immense quantity of fruit in clusters; grown as a profitable market sort.

Seckel. Small; rich, yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. Late summer.

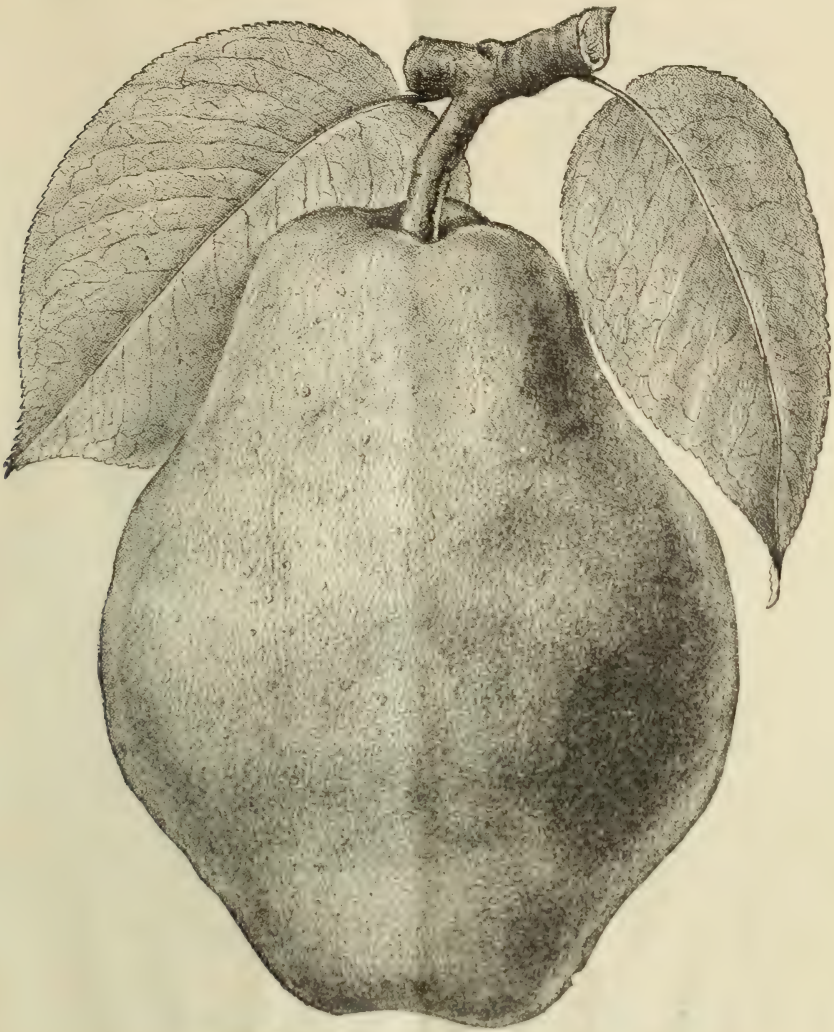
Sheldon. Above medium; dark yellow or russet; rich, melting and high flavored; first-rate quality. Early fall.

Vicar of Winkfield.* Large, long; yellow, often a red cheek; juicy and very pleasant; very productive. Winter.

NEW AND SPECIAL PEARS.

Jefferson. The Jefferson is in market as early as the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size, pyriform in shape; color bright yellow, with a bright, deep crimson cheek, making it very desirable for decorating baskets of fruit, for which it is much used in the large cities. It is one of the best paying market pears for southern planting that can be raised. It is poor in quality and flavor, and for that reason is not recommended for home use.

Idaho. This noteworthy new variety is a chance seedling, originating near Lewiston, Idaho. In size, general appearance and aroma it resembles the crosses of the Chinese sand pear, but its eating quality is far superior to that of any of this class known in cultivation. It is very large and handsome, irregular globular, somewhat depressed. The cavity of the fruit is very irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx very small and closed; core very small; skin golden yellow with many russety spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor; season September and October. The Idaho seems to possess remarkable shipping qualities.



Kieffer's Hybrid. (See page 16.)

Garber. This variety belongs to the Oriental type of pears (see below) and is very rapidly growing in popular favor. It is much like the Keiffer, except it is claimed that it bears earlier. It blooms out later than the LeConte, thus enabling it to escape late spring frosts, and like the Keiffer it will succeed almost anywhere. It is very upright in growth, of heavy, dark green, glittering foliage, making a beautiful tree on the lawn, even if it bore neither flower nor fruit. On account of its large size, good quality, excellence for canning and preserving, it is a very desirable variety. So far as we know it has never been subject to blight. Ripens between the LeConte and Keiffer.

ORIENTAL PEARS.

This race of pears is remarkable for its vigor of growth, luxuriant foliage, extreme hardiness, and freedom from disease—so that they have been valued as ornamental lawn trees, and although the fruit is not of the best quality, it has a peculiar quince-like flavor, which, combined with its firmness, makes it superior to any other variety for canning, excelling even the justly famous Bartlett for that purpose. The

commendable qualities of these Oriental pears give them a recognized place, and they are yearly being planted in greater quantities by discriminating fruit-growers who are looking for profit.

We wish to state that all our pears are budded on best quality of imported seedling pear-stocks. Our continued experience and observation only strengthen our conviction that thrifty seedling pear-stocks are the best stocks on which to work the pear. Besides, every student of vegetable pathology must admit the untenableness of the position that Oriental pears grown on their own or on Le Conte roots are blight-proof. Scientists agree that the influence of blight upon the tissues of the trees is from an external source, most probably the result of a fungus upon the bark, which penetrates the tissues and brings disease and death, or of the presence of countless myriads of the low organism known as bacteria, which are always found in the affected tissues. But every one would ridicule the idea that the disease was absorbed by the roots from the soil and carried up through the medium of the sap, or communicated by the *French roots* to the ascending sap!

LE CONTE.

Fruit large; skin greenish yellow; flesh white and melting; quality medium, excellent for evaporating and canning. It is noted for its productiveness and rapid growth. This fruit is being planted largely in the southern states for market.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID.

No other variety has ever attained such remarkable popularity in so short a time; and so much has been written concerning this unique pear that we assume almost all are familiar with it. Suffice it to say that on account of its large size, great beauty, market qualities, time of ripening, wonderful vigor, productiveness and early bearing, in "pear culture for profit" we would plant a great many more trees of Kieffer than all other varieties combined. We also recommend all who plant for family use to include at least some trees of it in every collection. Its points of excellence may be summarized as follows: Large size; great beauty (a model of form, rich, golden yellow, with a carmine cheek); splendid market qualities (a superior keeper and shipper, always colors up perfectly and *never rots at the core*); remarkably strong, vigorous growth (trees of it attaining in two years the size of other pears in four); extremely early bearing (standard trees of it coming into bearing the third or fourth year from the bud, or as soon as the peach); exceptional hardiness, *wonderful* productiveness (a heavy *annual* bearer); the ornamental properties of the tree—approaching perfection in health and symmetry, with large, glossy, dark-green leaves, changing to purple in autumn; and last, though by no means least, *supreme excellence for canning*.

Kieffer's Hybrid has all the desirable canning properties of the Bartlett, and, in addition, a preference of season. Ripening in October and November, after peaches and tomatoes are out of the market, the canners can give it their entire attention and extend their season another month.

We have a young orchard of Kieffers (1600 trees) just coming into bearing, from which we picked last season a number of specimens weighing 20 ounces each.

We claim for the Kieffer:

That the tree is the strongest grower.
That it is the least liable to disease.
That it is the best adapted to all climates and conditions.
That it is the earliest bearer.
That it is the most productive.
That it bears every year, having no off years.
That the fruit is of large size.
That it is of beautiful color.
That it is a good keeper.
That it is the best for canning.
That it is the best for shipping.
That it sells at the highest price in market.

All of which being combined in one variety, place it beyond competition.

QUALITY AND APPEARANCE.

To get the best quality and the most delicate flavor, Kieffer's hybrid, like most pears, should not be allowed to hang on the tree until it falls off of its own weight, but should be gathered when fully grown, and ripened in the house, when, like the Bartlett, it will color up nicely, which, with its rich glowing red cheek, combined with its delicious perfume, give it attractions with which but few can be compared.

We also grow a limited stock of

Smith's. √Similar to Le Conte, but a little earlier.
Mikado. √Excellent for canning.
Mad. von Siebold. √Large, round, russet; good for canning.

Shipper's Pride.

PLUMS.

We are persuaded that this rich and luscious fruit does not receive the attention that its merit demands. They are always in demand for home use; and in the market they command such high prices as to make them very profitable to the grower. It is true that "*vigilance is the price of plums*," but it is vigilance that will be well rewarded. The Plum usually succeeds best on a strong or rather clayey soil; but the "Wild Goose" and plums of that type do well on lighter soils. The great hindrance to plum-culture is the curculio, an insect which punctures the young, newly-set fruit, and lays its egg, which hatches soon to a worm or larva, eats into the flesh, and sooner or later causes it to drop. For remedies see under "Curculio," in list of insect enemies and fungous diseases, first part of this Catalogue. All our plums are on plum-roots.

SELECT VARIETIES.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large, yellow, rich and sweet; clingstone. Late.

Fellemberg (Italian Prune). A fine late plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. Late.

Genii. Very large, dark purple; hardy, strong grower; an early and abundant bearer.

German Prune. Medium; purple or blue; best for preserving; productive. Medium.

Lombard. Medium or above; reddish purple; flesh juicy and pleasant; vigorous and immensely productive. Medium.

Moore's Arctic. A new hardy plum which originated in the Highlands of Aroostook county, Maine; where, unprotected and exposed to Arctic colds, it has borne enormous crops. Skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, pleasant.

Shipper's Pride. A large, dark purple, oval plumb; very showy, often measuring two inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet; keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. Medium.

Shropshire Damson. An English variety; purple, with a thick bloom; productive and profitable. Late.

Washington. Very large; when ripe, clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent; very popular; productive. Free. Early.

Prune d'Agen. Medium to large size, sometimes quite large; generally pear shaped or pyriform, broad at the center and tapering toward the stem; suture slight, skin thin, with heavy bloom; violet-red; pulp yellow, sweet; juicy, but not to excess; tree vigorous, very productive and a constant bearer.

Prune Tragedy. Fruit medium size, nearly as large as Purple Duane plum; looks much like it, only is more elongated; skin dark purple, flesh very rich and sweet; parts readily from the pit; its early ripening (in June) makes it very valuable as a shipping fruit; it will always bring fancy prices, coming as it does before any other good plum. So far it has no rival.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE.

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June; a very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Most profitable of all.

Pottawottamie. A new western variety; early, red; very productive.

Marianna. After fruiting this variety quite extensively, we find it inferior to Wild Goose; it is not as early, as large of equal in quality, but the tree is of a remarkably healthy and thrifty habit; its chief value is in propagation, as a stock upon which to grow other varieties of plums and apricots.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This class of plums are entirely distinct from our native varieties—they are vigorous growers, with large and distinct foliage, of wonderful productiveness, coming into bearing at an early age; fruit being of large size, very attractive appearance, excellent quality, firm texture, and possessing superior shipping qualities.

These plums are admirably adapted to the south, and should be planted in every orchard and garden.

Botankio. Very vigorous grower, young wood dark green, leaves large; fruit very large, roundish, heart-shaped; color purple with gray dots; suture obscure; short thick stem, parts easily; pit small, flesh adheres, flavor very good. Ripened July 4th to 10th. One of the best.

Burbank. The new plum with yellow flesh; the fruit is usually from five to five and a half inches in circumference, and varying less in size than other Japan plums; nearly globular, clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is a deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; the tree is usually vigorous, with strong upright shoots and large rather broad leaves; commences to bear usually at two years of age. Last of July.

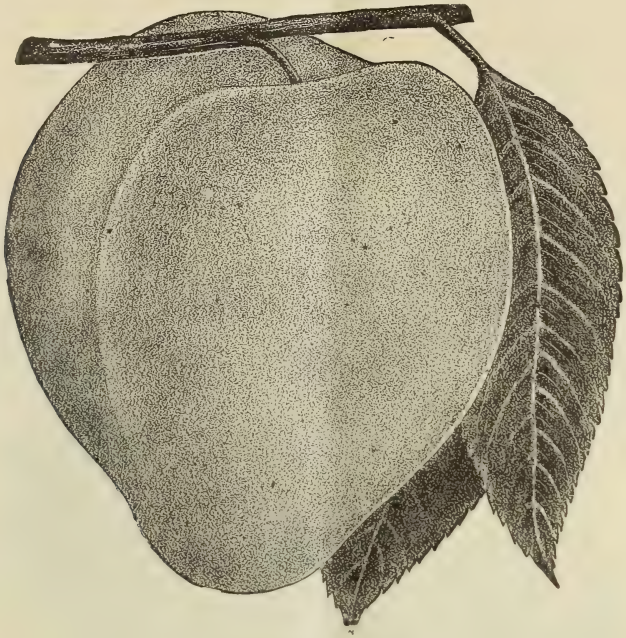
Chabot. Very vigorous grower, leaves large with inconspicuous reniform glands, young wood dark green; fruit oval heart-shaped, large, two inches in diameter; color greenish purple with little gray dots; sature distinct; small pit, flesh adheres; flavor very good. Ripened July 5th to 12th. Deserves the attention of all fruit-growers.

Hattankio. Large, yellow, variable in shape—usually quite round, but sharply pointed specimens are often produced upon the same tree; flesh light orange, solid, sugary, a little coarse-grained, with Gage flavor; clingstone, quality very good. Maturity middle to end of July.

Kelsey. Medium grower; young wood light green, leaves medium with obscure reniform glands; fruit very large, seven to nine inches in circumference, and specimens weighing four ounces; oblong heart-shaped, color a rich yellow, overspread with bright red; suture distinct, short stem; pit small, flesh adheres; flavor excellent.

Masu. Vigorous grower; young wood light green with gray dots, leaves medium with oval or slightly reniform glands; fruit above medium, roundish oval, color maroon, suture obscure, stem short; small pit, flesh adheres; flavor very good. Ripened July 10.

Ogon. Medium; round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sweet; quality good; freestone. June 15.



Kelsey's Japan Plum.

Satsuma. Very strong grower; young wood dark-colored, with gray dots; leaves dark green with reniform glands; fruit large, five to six inches in circumference, roundish; color dark red-purple, with red flesh; suture distinct, short stem, very small pit, flesh adheres; flavor very good. Ripened July 1st to 8th. Very desirable.

True Sweet Botan. This is superior to the common Botan now known and propagated in the south; leaves much darker; it is so remarkably strong and handsome in growth and foliage as to make it an ornament to any yard; It excels in early and profuse bearing; the fruit is large, handsome, showy, and practically curculio-proof; fruit beautiful—yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. First of July.

Prunus Pissardii. An ornamental plum for the lawn; the foliage is deep purplish blood color, and it retains its color better than any other purple-leaved tree; the fruit is medium-sized, nearly round, dark purple; pulpy flesh, sweet, juicy and good.

Prunus Simonii (Apricot Plum). This new plum, is a native of northern China. Its fruits are very pretty, with a very short stem, size of Orleans plum, with brick-red or dark cinnabar color; the flesh shows a fine apricot-yellow; firm, and has a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in the plums we cultivate. It is from a dry interior part of north China, hence is desirable for dry regions, where only it is an abundant bearer—shy bearer elsewhere.

CHERRIES.

The great beauty, excellent quality and productiveness, together with the earliness with which it comes into bearing, and the seasoning of ripening, combine to make the cherry a most acceptable and popular fruit. Aside from the value of their fruit, many of the upright, strong-growing varieties make beautiful shade-trees, either for the yard or street. The cherry succeeds best on a dry, moderately rich soil.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

In order of ripening.

Early La Maurie. Resembles Early Purple, but is earlier and a better tree. The earliest sweet cherry.

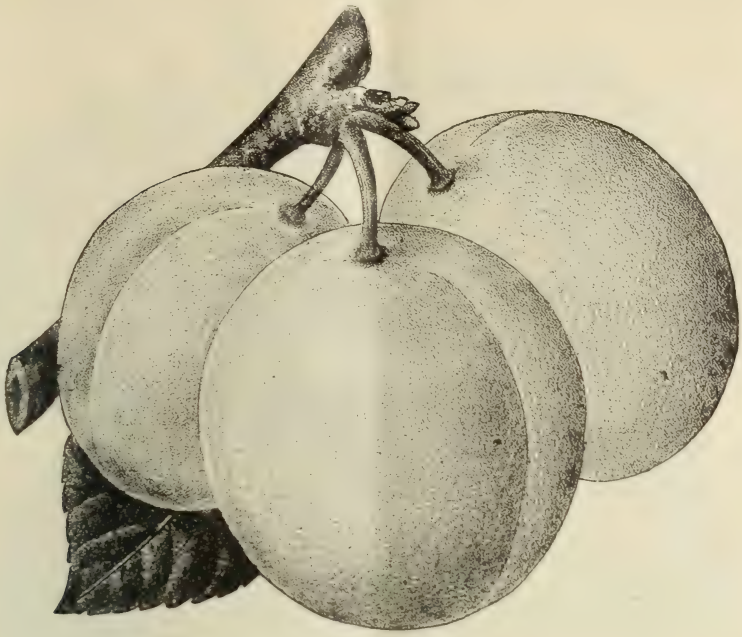
Early Purple. Medium; tender, juicy, sweet; an old and well-known variety.

Early Richmond.

Ohio Beauty. Large; white, with faint blushes of red; tender, sweet and juicy. An excellent and desirable cherry.
Gov. Wood. Large; light red; juicy, rich and delicious.
Black Tartarian. Very large, black; juicy, rich; excellent and productive.
Black Eagle. Large, black, tender, juicy and rich.
Napoleon. Large; yellow and red; firm, juicy, sweet; very productive.
Centennial. A seedling of Napoleon, larger than its parent, and beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson. Its phenomenal sweetness is very marked. The finest canning and shipping light-colored cherry in the world. Ripens with the Napoleon.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Dyehouse. This variety partakes of both the Morello and Duke in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive.
Early Richmond. A fine early cherry, of the Morello class. Flesh red, acid, sprightly and rich; valuable for cooking.
May Duke. One of the most popular sorts; large, dark red when ripe; rich, subacid.
Montmorency Ordinaire. A sort of quite recent introduction; of the Early Richmond class, but larger and later, and a prodigious bearer.
English Morello. Large; dark red, nearly black when ripe; tender, juicy and of a subacid flavor; hardy but slow grower.
Olivet. New; fruit large, deep red, tender and rich. Hangs on tree a long time without losing its flavor.
Reine Hortense. Very fine; large, bright red; juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive.
Louis Phillippe. Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purple-black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best.



Russian Apricots.

Ostheim. Of Russian origin. Better than the Morello, hardy and productive. Every one should try it.

Belle Magnifique. Very large; amber mottled with red; juicy, tender, with sprightly subacid flavor.

Wragg. Discovered in Iowa; supposed to have originated from stocks imported from Russia. Tree a vigorous grower, with top like Early Richmond, but darker bark; leaf large, thick and firm in texture; fruit medium to large in size; long stem; color, dark purple when fully ripe; time of ripening very late. The original trees have not failed to produce a full or partial crop for the past sixteen years.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful of the stone-fruits, resembling the plum in shape, but downy like a peach, and partaking largely of its excellence and flavor. It requires the same management as the plum to protect it from curculio.

Early Golden. Medium, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good; vigorous grower and productive.

Hemskirke. Large and fine, resembles the Moorpark, but earlier.

Moorpark. Large size; orange, brownish red in the sun; flesh quite firm, juicy, with a rich, luscious flavor; one of the best.

Royal. Large; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, free from the stone.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

The Russian Apricots are claimed to be in every way superior to the American varieties in early bearing and quality of fruit, as well as hardiness of trees and freedom from all disease.

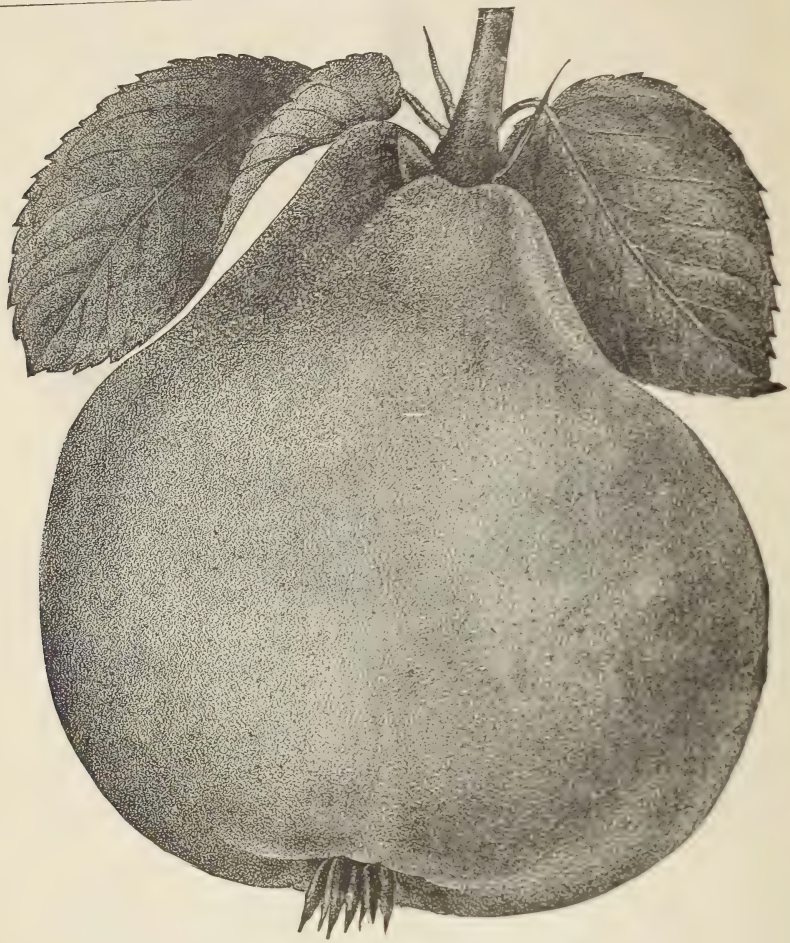
Alexander. An immense bearer. Fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; both skin and flesh sweet; delicious. Season July 1. One of the best.

Alexis. An abundant bearer. Fruit yellow, with red cheek; large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July 15.

J. L. Budd. Strong and profuse bearer. Fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra-fine, with kernel equal to almond. Season August 1.

JAPAN APRICOT.

This is the earliest, largest and best apricot in cultivation; fruit clear bright yellow, fine flavor; tree a straggling grower and an abundant bearer.



Champion.

QUINCES.

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well-enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Orange or **Apple.** Large, orange-shaped, and of excellent flavor; the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young and are very productive.

Champion. Originated in Fairfield county, Connecticut. The tree is a strong, free grower, more like the apple than the quince, and usually comes in bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender, and is free from the hard spots or cores found in other varieties; flavor equal to that of the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later.

Meech's Prolific. A new variety recently introduced by Rev. W. W. Meech, of Vineland, New Jersey. Fruit of large size—very handsome and attractive, of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; cooks as tender as a peach. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

Russian Mulberry.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, with much of the same quality and flavor as the peach, and the tree requires the same culture and treatment. It is liable to the ravages of the curculio, and should be treated as directed for plums.

Boston. Large; bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, pleasant.

Pitmaston's Orange. Large; orange and yellow; rich, excellent; freestone.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing. Flesh rich, subacid; a good bearer and rapid grower; ripe May to July.

Hick's Everbearing. Flesh sweet, insipid; fine grower, bears large crops four months in year; excellent variety for pigs and poultry.

Russian. A valuable tree for its vigorous growth, hardiness and the feeding of silk-worms; fruits of medium size, very pleasant and palatable, but inferior to the above-named sorts both in size and quality; fruit varies in color from almost white to jet-black.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

These are coming into renewed popularity, as they deserve. They are mostly of easy and rapid growth, ornamental in appearance and the timber is valuable in the manufacture of furniture, etc., while the fruits are delicious, as well as profitable commercially.

ALMOND.

Hard-Shell. A fine hardy variety, with a large plump kernel; very ornamental when in bloom.

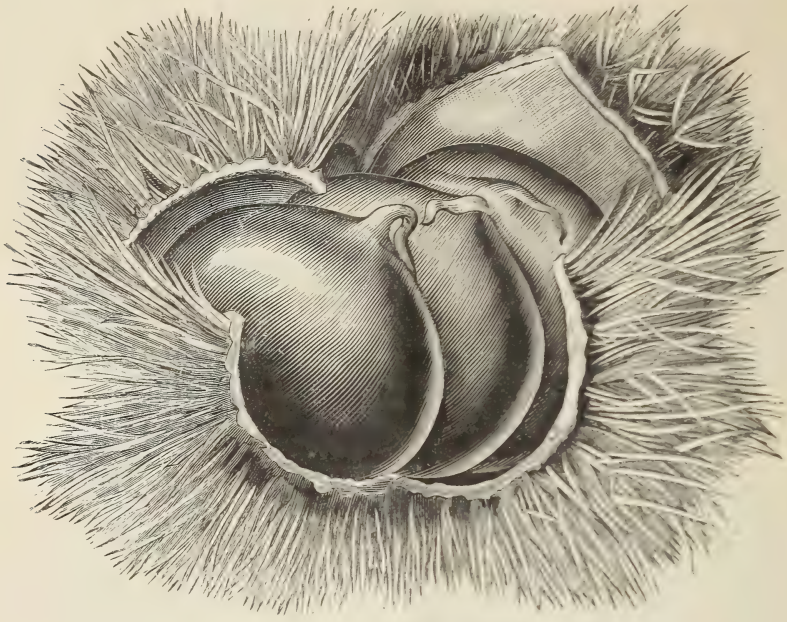
Soft-Shell. This is the ladies' favorite, and although preferable to the above, is not quite so hardy.

CHESTNUT.

American Sweet. Our native species; smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.

Spanish. A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor; tree strong grower, valuable both for shade and the fruit it produces.

Japan Mammoth. Is one of the most valuable recent introductions from Japan. This makes a very ornamental lawn tree; comes into bearing at two or three years of age, bearing immense crops of nuts of enormous size. On young trees four years from planting we have gathered nuts weighing 1¼ ounces each, twenty-eight nuts filling a quart measure. The early bearing and great productiveness of such enormous nuts are the wonder and admiration of all who see them. The value of chestnuts and profits of their culture depend very much on their early ripening. Japan Mammoth has the fortunate feature of maturing very early and without the aid of frost to open the burrs. All these big nuts are greatly improved in flavor by being boiled or roasted, and when thus prepared they are almost as good in quality as the American chestnut. There is little doubt that a grove of any of these large varieties would prove a remunerative investment in places where the trees are hardy.



Japan Mammoth Chestnut. (See page 21.)

PECAN.

Paper-Shell. A beautiful, symmetrical and rapid-growing tree; of luxuriant foliage, which it retains late in the fall; producing valuable timber and heavy crops of sweet, oblong, smooth nuts of very good quality.

WALNUTS.

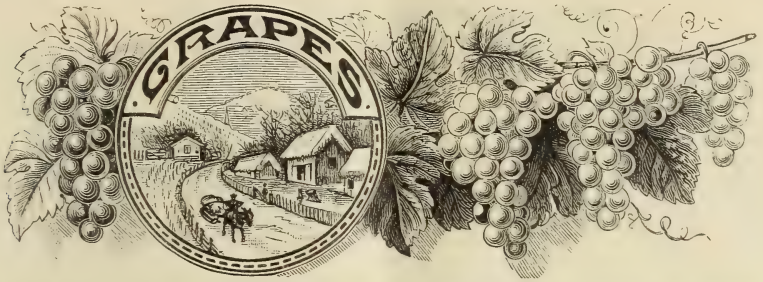
California Paper-Shell. The trees commence bearing when only four or five years old, and bear full crops every year; they are upright growers and may be planted closer than the old kinds. They are the best trees to plant where other walnuts are troubled with late spring frosts, as they do not start to grow or bloom as early by ten days as other varieties, and the fruit ripens a little earlier. The nuts bring four or five cents a pound more than the common English Walnut. The shell can be easily broken by the hand, and the meat is white and unusually sweet.

ENGLISH WALNUT.

We regard the English Walnut as one of the most beautiful and rapid-growing trees for shade. It is also valuable as a timber tree for various manufacturing purposes, in addition to which the commercial value of the nuts after a few years would pay a good interest on the investment. We think it no exaggeration to say that fifty acres in walnut trees, in twenty years from planting, would be worth more for nuts and timber than five hundred acres of the best land for grain or cotton. We have measured two English walnut trees growing on the grounds of Dr. Batty, of Rome, Ga., and find one grown from seed planted in 1860 to girth five feet at three feet from the ground, with a spread of branches forty five feet in diameter. Another tree seven years from seed measured two feet, four inches round, at three feet from ground.

English Walnut.

Præparturiens, or **Early-bearing Walnut.** A variety of the English walnut which bears when three or four years old. The nuts are of good size, and the flavor is excellent.



The Grape ranks among the most valuable of fruits. It comes so quickly into bearing, it is so hardy, vigorous and productive, requires such a small amount of space, and is so easily cared for, that no one need be denied the luxury of an abundance of good grapes.

That these advantages in culture are equaled by the merit of the grape as food, has been fully demonstrated. This is not only generally admitted, but our most eminent physiologists also assert, that among all the fruits that are conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the grape stands pre-eminent. As to profit, it is sufficient to state that grapes are a sure crop, and that they yield from two to six tons per acre, to enable any one to see that even at low prices they pay well.

The soil for grapes should be dry, deep and rich; a southern or southeastern exposure is best. The cultivation should be shallow, so as not to disturb the small roots near the surface. Train to stakes, trellises, walls, or the side of a building. Prune in mild weather any time after the leaves drop in fall and before sap starts in spring.

For remedies for mildew and rot see article in first part of this Catalogue, on insect enemies and fungous diseases.

CLASS I.—RED GRAPES.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). A dark red grape of the Hamburg cross; bunches large, compact, frequently shouldered; berries very large, with a thick skin; pulp soft, sweet, sprightly; vine very vigorous; ripens early.

Brighton. An excellent grape; bunch large, well-formed, compact; berries above medium to large, round, Catawba color; excellent flavor and quality, without any foxy aroma. Early.

Catawba. A standard sort of good quality, and in favorable locations very valuable. Late.

Delaware. Red; bunch and berry medium; shouldered, compact, heavy; skin thin; pulp tender, rich, juicy, vinous, sugary; one of the best and highest-flavored of all American grapes; a fair grower; very productive and hardy where it finds a congenial spot. Ripens early.

Diana. Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac, little pulp and little foxiness; sweet; very productive.

Goethe (Rogers' No. 1). A strong healthy vine, producing large crops of beautiful bunches; berries very large, pale red; flesh tender and melting; ripens late; very valuable in the south. Very late.

Jefferson. New extra-fine red grape; healthy, vigorous; fruit handsome, clusters large; worthy of extensive trial. Late.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9). Vine vigorous, berries medium to large, reddish in color; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic; ripens early.

Moyer. A new red grape originating in Canada, resembling Delaware in foliage, habit of growth, appearance and quality of fruit, but we think it a little healthier and more vigorous in growth. It ripens about with Moore's Early, and is chiefly valuable on account of its earliness.

Perkins. As early as Hartford; pale red, with lilac bloom; sweet, fair quality, better than Hartford. Very productive and healthy.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). A strong, vigorous vine; a hybrid between the native and Black Hamburg; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin; free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens early.

Wyoming Red. Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma; ripens a trifle before Delaware, and is a valuable market grape.

CLASS II.—BLACK GRAPES.

Champion (Talman). This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor.

Clinton. Bunches small and compact; berries round, black, pulpy, juicy, of medium quality; valuable for wine and culinary purposes; late.

Concord. Black; early, decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets if properly packed; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive.

Eaton. Seedling of Concord. Fruit very large, black, juicy, sweet, less foxy than Concord; early; very showy.

Hartford Prolific. Bunches large; berries large, round and dark, of medium quality; hardy and prolific; very early.

Ives' Seedling. Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color; early.

Moore's Early. Bunch large; berry large, round; color black, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the South.

Norton's Virginia. Well-known as one of the most reliable and healthy wine grapes; will also keep well for winter use, and though small is very sprightly; late.

Worden. A splendid large, black grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than the old stand-by and every way as healthy.

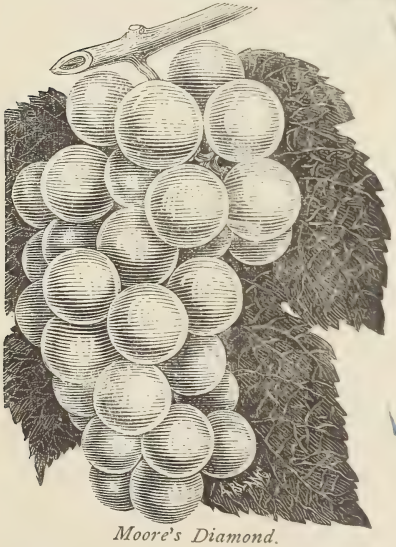
CLASS III.—WHITE GRAPES.

Elvira. Originated in Missouri; a strong, healthy grower, and very productive. Ripens early, and seems a good, reliable grape.

Lady. White; bunch medium, compact; berries large, skin thin, sometimes cracks badly; vine only a moderate grower, but perfectly healthy and hardy, with Concord foliage; moderately productive, good though not best quality; ripens very early, about with Moore's Early; should be planted on rich land.

Lady Washington. A late white grape; bunch very large, compact, double shouldered; berries large, yellow-green, with thin white bloom; flesh tender, sweet, juicy; vine vigorous with large foliage; recommended only for amateur culture.

Martha. White, sometimes turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium, skin thin, tender; flesh very sweet, foxy; quality good as Concord. Vine healthy and hardy, similar to Concord in appearance and habit, although not quite as strong a grower; ripens with Concord.



Moore's Diamond.

Moore's Diamond. White; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, skin thick, firm; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Vine a good grower with thick, healthy foliage; said to be hardy and productive. This is a new white grape of fine quality, ripening a little before Concord, but has not yet been fully tested.

Niagara. White; bunch very large and handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack, and carries well; not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own and agreeable to most tastes; ripens with Concord, sometimes a little earlier. Vine very vigorous and very productive, succeeding well both North and in many parts of the South; is being very largely planted. It is subject to rot fully as much as the Concord.

Pocklington. Supposed to be a seedling of the Concord; a very strong grower, entirely hardy and extremely productive annually; color light golden yellow when ripe; bunch of good size; berries large and thickly set on the stems.

Strawberries are the earliest, most welcome, and among the most wholesome of summer fruits, and are of such easy culture that no one having a rod of ground need be without them. Any good rich garden soil will grow them. For garden culture, set the plants from fifteen to eighteen inches apart each way, and for field culture, in rows three feet apart and ten to fifteen inches apart in the rows. Keep ground cultivated thoroughly.

Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils. All have perfect blossoms, unless marked P, meaning pistillate. These latter should be planted near perfect-flowering sorts, when they are usually very productive. Our plants are all grown from new plantations the first year, and are much better than plants from old beds.

Bubach's No. 5. (P.) Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness, and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and is fully as prolific. Leaves large, dark green; endures the hottest sun perfectly. Is taking the lead in many sections, and is one of the best large berries for near market.

Crawford. A new variety; plant stocky, vigorous and very productive; berries very large, usually regular in form, clear, glossy red color, ripening without white ends; flesh firm, carrying well; quality good; early, continuing a long time in fruit.

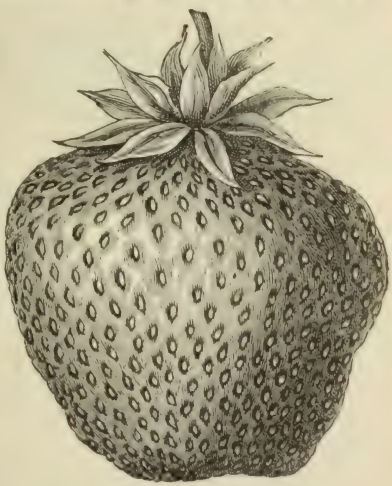
Crescent. (P.) An enormously productive variety, and although acid, is of handsome appearance and best for market; early.

Gandy. This berry gained many friends last year, and seems to be fast establishing for itself the reputation of being the best late variety. It is a good grower, has a perfect blossom, is fairly productive, and is late in commencing to ripen. The fruit is large, bright scarlet in color, of good flavor, and gives out a most delightful aroma, suggestive of both strawberries and peaches. It has a large, bright green calyx, which adds to the beauty of its appearance.

Haverland. This succeeds everywhere. For vigorous healthy growth and great productiveness, it is probably not excelled. The fruit is large, long, rather light red, moderately firm, of medium quality, and ripens all over. The fruit-stalks are tall, and always bent to the ground with the heavy weight they bear, making mulching a necessity.

Jessie. A very large berry, usually good form, continuing large through the season; fine quality, quite firm, bearing transportation well. Plant strong, vigorous, with light green foliage. A very valuable variety for both family and market.

Michel's Early. Is the earliest of all good and reliable strawberries known. It is two weeks earlier and as productive as the Crescent; a perfect bloomer; size above medium to large, and very uniform, never running to small buttons; color beautifully scarlet; shape handsomely conical, never irregular and shapeless; similar to the Wilson; quality very fine—pronounced by all who have tested it to be the finest—



Bubach No. 5.

possessing the flavor of the wild strawberry; plant very vigorous and healthy, making numerous strong and deeply rooted plants; foliage on long stems and very large, with never a trace of rust or blight, retaining its green luster all winter. It is a true ironclad.

Parker Earle. Produced in Texas in 1886, it has fruited every year since, developing and ripening its entire crop of regular and good marketable-size berries. Plant very robust, strong penetrating roots, a model in make-up; endures well the long hot, dry summers of Texas, and in Michigan and New York stands the winter cold equal to any other variety. Enormously productive, having for two years in succession, on the same bed, in light sandy soil, fully developed a crop at the rate of 15,000 quarts to the acre. Flowers perfect, protected from late frosts by abundant leaves. Trusses strong, long and large. Berries regular, conical, with short neck, glossy scarlet-crimson, firm, no hollow core, seeds golden. It shows well several days after picking, carries finely in long shipments, presents an attractive appearance in the crate and brings the highest price in market. Season early to medium.

Sharpless. Very large and of fair quality; very popular on account of its immense size and great vigor.

Warfield. (P.) A seedling from Illinois, where it has been fruited for several years and is rapidly taking the lead for a market variety. The plant is a vigorous grower, tough and hardy, and astonishingly productive. It makes a great many runners, and is as free from rust as any variety. Fruit large, conical, always of regular form and slightly necked. The color is dark, glossy red, and it holds its color and form a long time after being picked. It has an agreeable, sprightly flavor, and ripens early. These various good points make it a favorite with many growers.

Wilson's Albany. Large, conical, dark red, firm; rather acid; hardy, prolific. Succeeds well everywhere.

The Raspberry succeeds best in a deep rich soil, and will well repay generous treatment.

The sucker varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows that are 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit, and all others should be cut out as they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary to obtain the best results.

Varieties that root from the tip should be planted from 2½ to 3½ feet apart in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties. The points of the young canes should be pinched out as soon as they reach the height of 1½ to 3 feet, according to the vigor of the cane. This will cause them to make low, spreading, stocky bushes that will support themselves without the aid of stakes or trellises. During the latter part of winter, or in early spring, the canes should be pruned by cutting all the branches back to 6 to 15 inches in length, varying with the strength of the plants. It is better to remove the old wood soon after the fruit is gathered, but this work is often deferred until the spring pruning. Raspberries are benefited by shade if not dense.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). The latter title is indeed true, since as a market variety it is a reigning sort. Of large size and fine flavor, reliable and an enormous bearer; rich crimson, firm and excellent for market and shipping; largely used everywhere, and best of its color.

Gregg. The largest, best and handsomest hardy black raspberry; fully 50 per cent. larger than the Mammoth Cluster, and very, far superior. Is a dark purple berry, very large, early and ripens the entire crop in about two weeks; canes hardy, fruit of good quality, and is an enormous bearer; grows from tips, not suckers.

Cuthbert Raspberry.

Kansas. A new cap variety originated in Lawrence, Kansas. The originator claims that it makes a vigorous growth through the entire season, holds its foliage uninjured till frost, makes plenty of strong tips, is absolutely hardy to stand the changing climate, and produces a fruiting-spur from every bud, and a berry much larger than the Gregg, of a jet-black color, firm texture and a delicious quality.

Shaffer's Colossal. Colossal both in bush and berry; carries to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning; berry dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety; does not sucker, but roots from the tips like blackcaps.

Souhegan. A new black variety, and the very earliest, coming in with the late strawberries; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth; canes branching freely and very productive; jet-black, without bloom: of very best quality. The berries remain a long time after ripening without dropping or becoming soft.

Turner. A red sort, popular throughout the west; hardy and productive.

Plant 7x4 feet, in good soil, moderately manured. Prune same as raspberries.

Early Harvest. Medium size; hardy, productive and early; good for general use.

Kittatinny. An old and well established kind everywhere. Fruit large, rich, sweet, soft when black; very hardy and ripens gradually.

Wilson's Early. Old, and has done its share of good for the country; ripens early and matures its whole crop in two weeks; familiar everywhere; good.

Wilson Jr. A seedling of the old Wilson Early; as large as the mother berry in its youngest days, and very productive.

Lucretia or **Trailing Blackberry.** A new and valuable acquisition; fruit when ripe is very large and of superior quality; an enormous bearer and extremely hardy; propagates from the tips and does not sprout.

Downing Gooseberry.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is of importance, being highly valued in its green state for pies, tarts, puddings, etc., coming in use earlier than any other. When ripe it is very agreeable as a dessert fruit. The plants require a deep soil, well-manured, and if inclined to be dry should be mulched to retain the moisture. The bushes should be thoroughly thinned and pruned to obtain large, fine fruit.

Houghton's Seedling. An American seedling and has proved exempt from mildew. It is a rapid, vigorous grower, and great bearer, the branches being literally covered with fruit. Medium to small size, red; quality fair.

Downing's Seedling. Larger than the Houghton's; free from mildew; new and highly commended; of fine quality.

Industry. Is of vigorous upright growth, and a greater cropper than any known variety, and shows no signs of mildew; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color when fully ripe dark red.

CURRANTS.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. If the currant-worm appears, dust with powdered white hellebore every three weeks. Manure freely. Do not succeed in Gulf States.

Cherry. Of largest size and fine appearance; vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific. As compared with Cherry, is equal in size and flavor, contains less acid, and is much more prolific; most valuable.

Red Dutch. Old, reliable and of best quality.

Versaillaise. A French variety resembling the Cherry; very large and beautiful.

White Grape. Fruit large, mild, excellent; best of all for the table; very productive.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year from one to two inches in diameter; color deep green, and crown very close.

Ornamental Department.

The country or suburban house that has its shade-trees, its shrubbery, and its flowers, has hallowed memories to win back the hearts of those who wander from its walls, and brighten their darkest hour. The home that has no green spot and shade at its door will not be so endeared to its inmates as it otherwise would be. The condition of rural improvement is an index to the taste and general growth of refinement in any community. But ornamental planting not only increases the beauty but adds greatly to the value of farms and homesteads. Take, for instance, two farms of equal size and quality, the one judiciously ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, the other without any of these beauties; and the one with the ornamental planting will command an advance of more than five times the cost of planting and attending to the trees and plants. For this latitude we have an immense variety to select from. We have the best of the Deciduous Trees, the finest Evergreens and the numerous Flowering Shrubs. Our stock of Ornamental Trees and Plants comprises not only the popular and well-tried varieties, but also most of the new ones that promise to be really desirable. They are all grown with the greatest care, the Evergreens frequently transplanted, and all prepared for successful removal. Our patrons are always welcome to the benefit of our experience.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

Purple-leaved (*F. purpurea*). A remarkable tree; dark, purplish leaves, in strong contrast with green leaves of other varieties.

European (*F. sylvatica*). Leaves more shining than the American species.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

European White Birch (*B. alba*). A rapid-growing tree, highly ornamental.

Purple-leaved (*B. foliis purpurea*). A very desirable tree. With the habit o the Birches, it has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

CATALPA.

Is a rapid-growing tree of tropical appearance, flowering in July. Their blossoms are large, very showy and quite fragrant; leaves very large, heart-shaped, yellowish green.

Speciosa. A magnificent variety; very hardy; blooming very young; very desirable.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

This class of trees is well-known, and is desirable for street planting.

MAGNOLIA.

Cucumber Tree (*M. acuminata*). One of the finest of our forest trees, with large smooth leaves and bluish flowers.

Umbrella Tree (*M. tripetela*). A smaller tree than the preceding, with enormous leaves and large white flowers four to six inches in diameter.

Soulange's (*M. Soulangeana*). A fine Chinese variety, with white and purple flowers.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Bolleana. Pyramidal habit, rapid growth, leaves as white as snow on the under side. The best of all poplars. A great novelty.

Carolina. A vigorous, healthy, native tree, of rapid growth. Pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. It is free from attacks of insects, and will endure the coal-smoke and gas of cities.

Lombardy. A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form.

PRUNUS PISSARDII.

One of the most remarkable trees of recent introduction; the foliage is dark purple and retains its color very late in the season; the fruit is also purple and handsome and is highly valued in Persia for the table.

SALISBURIA (*Maidenhair Tree or Gingko.*)

A rare, elegant tree from Japan, with singular foliage, unlike that of any other tree, almost fern-like; of free growth, and every way desirable.

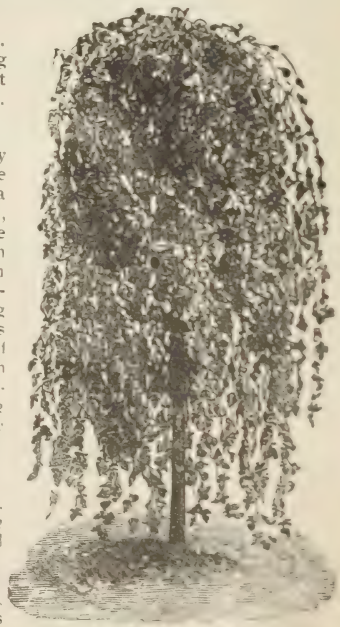
DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

Cut-leaved Weeping. (*B. laciniata pendula*). An elegant erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn.

MULBERRY.

Teas' Weeping. The most graceful and hardy Weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion it is without a rival. It will undoubtedly take the foremost place among weeping trees; it has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; is one of the hardiest, enduring the cold of the North and heat of the South; safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted to ornamenting small or large grounds, or to cemetery planting.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

Kilmarnock Weeping (*S. caprea pendula*). One of the best weeping trees, with drooping branches and large leaves; very hardy and desirable. It cannot fail to please.

Babylonian Weeping. A well known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh bright green tint, and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Our shrubs are all strong, well-rooted, transplanted stock from open ground. Once carefully planted in suitable positions they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little further care. The time of bloom of the different sorts extends over nearly the whole season, though the greatest show is to be expected in spring and early summer.

ALTHÆA or **Rose of Sharon** (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). There are many varieties of this beautiful shrub, differing in color and shape of the flowers. They are hardy plants, easy of culture, and especially desirable on account of blooming during the autumn months when there are few other flowers. We offer many fine varieties.

Althæa variegata. Leaves margined with creamy white; a conspicuous plant.

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo). A large and handsome bush with whitish foliage, and abundant spikes of chocolate-colored bloom. Large bushes.

AZALEA, Ghent. This most beautiful tribe of plants is perfectly hardy, and will thrive in any good garden soil. We have secured the best sorts now grown, either here or in Europe, and the richness of their varied colors cannot be surpassed by any other hardy shrub. Their finest effect is obtained by planting in groups.

BUDLEYA Lindleyana. Profuse flowering shrub; flowers dark blue, in long spikes.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet-Scented Shrub or Allspice). An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of a singular chocolate color.

Præcox. Winter-blooming variety; flowers light-colored; very fragrant.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). A fine shrub or small tree, with large foliage and racemes of delicate greenish white flowers, resembling cut paper.

COLUTEA arborescens (Tree Colutea, or Bladder Senna). A large, compact shrub, with small, light green, acacia-like foliage, and yellowish-red pea-blossoms, followed by reddish pods or bladder. Very hardy and suited to any soil. ¶ A very pretty and curious shrub.

CORCHORUS Japonica (Globe-Flower). A very neat small shrub with bright green-pointed leaves and yellow blossoms, as large as a cent, of much beauty. Nothing grows easier and no shrubs bloom more constantly. Very desirable.

CORNUS sanguinea (Red-branched Dogwood). A native sort, conspicuous in winter, when the bark is a dark blood-red.

CORONILLA Emerus. A low, round shrub, with intensely green, glossy leaves and pretty reddish yellow flowers in May. Very pretty and desirable, but a variety hardly known at all.

CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince).

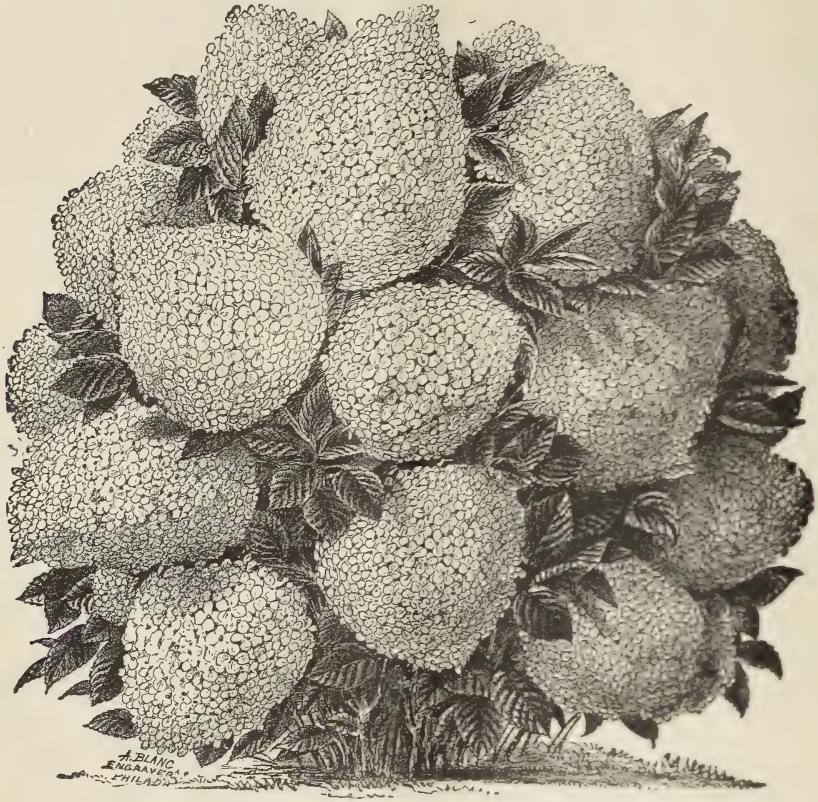
J. Mallardii. The flowers white, stained toward the center with rosy crimson; a very distinct and pleasing variety.

J. Maulei. The handsomest species yet introduced. Flowers more showy and more plentiful, and the fruit very ornamental. A really great acquisition, produces a fair-sized fruit in the greatest profusion.

Scarlet. An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring; a very good hardy shrub, making a nice hedge.

Blush (*Japonica alba*). White flowers, and heavily blushed; liked where known.

Cydonia Japonica.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

DEUTZIA, Double-flowering (*Crenata flore-pleno*). Flowers double white, tinged with rose; one of the best of this class.

Alba flore-plena. Similar to Crenata, but pure white and double.

Slender-branched (*D. gracilis*). A very fine and delightfully growing shrub. Its pure white flowers are produced in great abundance; it will thrive anywhere and is desirable for pot-culture; can be easily flowered in a low temperature in winter.

Pride of Rochester. Purest double white flowers; extra.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. One of the best if not the best of our hardy ornamental shrubs. Very vigorous, strong and healthy; its size when grown is from six to seven feet; leaves large, regular and of handsome proportions; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles from one to two feet in length, and produced in August and September, when but few shrubs are in bloom; decidedly of superior quality, attractive and almost indispensable for lawns or any showy location.

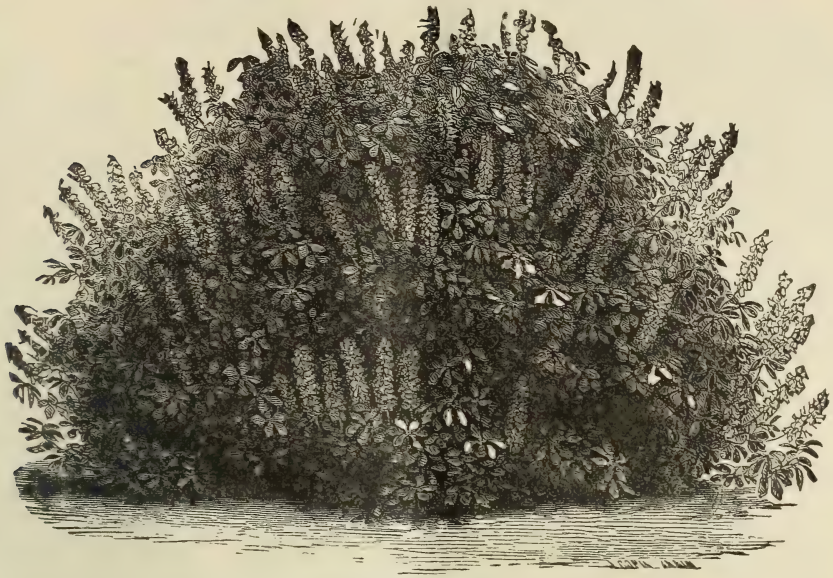
INDIGOFERA Dosua. Low-growing shrub, with pinnated leaves; flowers small, in purplish spikes.

ITEA Virginica (Virginian Itea). Small bush, white flowers in June. An interesting plant, somewhat neglected; very beautiful in autumn tint.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Chinese or Panicled-Flowering Kolreuteria). Medium-sized, round-headed tree, with pinnate leaves of warm, light color, and large, showy, yellow flowers in July, which are succeeded by a curious growth of large bladdery capsules, or seed-vessels. A very choice ornamental tree which should be more employed.

LIGUSTRUM Amurense (Privet). From Amoor river, new, very rapid and quite compact grower; foliage small; a fine hedge-plant.

Aureum (Golden Privet). A rare variety with leaves distinctly margined with bright yellow. Hardy and pretty.



Pavia macrostachya.

PAVIA macrostachya. (Dwarf White or Bush Horse-Chestnut.) One of the most effective shrubs or dwarf trees. Numerous upright spikes or racemes of compact white flowers on the ends of the branches in July, when few flowers are in bloom. Bold and handsome foliage, and grows near the ground. Very fine.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Mock Orange). A well-known shrub, producing masses of white, sweet-scented flowers.

Foliis aureis (Golden). A very pretty small-growing variety, with golden yellow foliage; keeps its color the entire season.

PTELIA trifoliata (Hop-Tree or Shrubby Trefoil). If trimmed to a single stem, this makes a low, handsome tree, with clustered flowers resembling hops. Interesting.

PUNICA granatum (The Pomegranate). Well-known and deservedly popular fruit and ornamental shrub. Attains the size of a small peach tree; flowers red (except. in one variety), and very showy.

RHODOTYPUS Kerrioides. New shrub with large, white flowers borne all summer

RHUS Cotinus (Smoke or Mist-Tree). Much admired for its curious fringe or hair like flowers, which cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

Glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumach). A shrub or small tree, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern-leaves, dark green above, lighter below, and turning to rich red in autumn; large bunches of seeds are produced, of a velvety crimson color; a very striking and useful shrub.

Osbeckii. A Japanese variety, with curiously winged leaves.

SPIRÆA Billardii. Handsome rose-colored flowers; in bloom nearly all summer.

Fontenaysi alba. Resembles Billardii, but with white flowers in spikes; a valuable sort.

Spiræa Van Houttei.

SPIRÆA, Lance-leaved (*S. Reevesii, fl. pl*). A charming shrub with graceful and brisk habits; flowers a dazzling double white, in May.

Lindleyana. Growth quite tall, leaves delicately pinnated; flowers white in panicles.

Van Houttei. The grandest of all the Spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat white florets make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy, and an early bloomer.

SYRINGA (Lilac). A beautiful shrub or tree, with which all are familiar. The principal varieties are:

Common Purple (*S. vulgaris*). A well-known shrub, with purple, fragrant flowers.

Alba. Like the preceding, except the flowers, which are nearly white; blooms in May.

Emodi. Tree-like species from China, with long leaves and late red flowers.

Josikea. Quite different in foliage and appearance from the other lilacs. Leaves of waxy appearance and wavy surface; an upright grower and blooms one month later than other varieties.

Persica laciniata (Fern-Leaved Lilac). This sort is extremely fine in foliage, and is a very effective trailer on the rockery.

VIBURNUM plicatum (Japan Snowball). Of moderate growth; handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects; its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate; one of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

WIEGELIA, Rose-Colored (*Diervilla rosea*). A very charming shrub, bearing an abundance of rose-colored flowers in May. It is very hardy and should be planted in all collections.

Amabilis or **Splendens** (*D. rosea amabilis*). Of much more robust habit, larger foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

Candida. A vigorous, erect grower, producing a great profusion of pure white flowers in June, and the plants continue to bloom throughout the summer. The only really white weigelia.

Variegated-leaved (*D. rosea fol. variegata*). Leaves bordered with yellowish white; one of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

Viburnum plicatum.

Under this heading are included some of the most beautiful of all ornamental plants, both in foliage and flower. The free use of climbers imparts to the home an air of comfort and elegance obtainable by no other means.

AKEBIA quinata. A hardy, fast-growing vine, with fragrant chocolate-purple flowers; bears ornamental fruit. Leaves five-lobed, small; of a glossy, deep green hue.

AMPELOPSIS, The Japan Ampelopsis (Japan or Boston Ivy; *A. Veitchii*). As free in growth as the Virginia Creeper; will attain the height of fifty feet under ordinary circumstances, and is perfectly hardy; nothing can compare with the beautiful tints the foliage takes on in autumn—in this vine we have all the colors of autumn leaves blended. The increasing demand each season shows the popularity it is attaining and which it will maintain, for it has no rival. (See cut on back of cover.)

Muralis. Larger foliage, and more vigorous grower than the above.

BIGNONIA or **Trumpet-Flower** (*Tecoma radicans*). A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August and September; will cling to brick walls.

CLEMATIS, Large-Flowering. Within the last few years great attention has been given to these valuable plants, and many elegant varieties have been obtained, bearing magnificent flowers of large size and exquisite coloring. For garden and conservatory decoration, either as climbers on walls, trellises or verandas, old trees or ruins, or as specimens on the lawn, or for massing in large beds on the lawn, they have scarcely an equal, and certainly no superior.

Star of India. Reddish violet-purple, with red bars; distinct.

Jackmanni. Large, rich violet-purple; of vigorous growth, and the most popular of all.

Henryi. White, large.

John Gould Veitch. Double, light blue.

Lady Caroline Neville. French white, mauve bars.

Lawsoniana. Rosy purple with darker veins; distinct and very large.

Lucie Lemoine. Fine double white. In the first period of its flowering the blooms are semi-circular in shape, resembling a gigantic double white zinnia.

HONEYSUCKLES, Hall's Japan (*Lonicera Halleana*). A vigorous evergreen variety; flowers white, changing to yellow. Blooms from June to November; very fragrant and desirable, and indispensable to all lovers of sweet flowers; the finest Honeysuckle.

Japan Golden-Leaved (*L. brachypoda aurea reticulata*). A variegated climber of great beauty, the leaves being marked by dots and veins of golden yellow.

Monthly Fragrant (*L. Periclymenum Belgicum*). A constant bloomer, with very fragrant red and yellow flowers.

Scarlet Trumpet (*L. sempervirens*). A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely.

WISTARIA (Glycine), **Chinese White** (*W. Sinensis alba*). Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of his best acquisitions.

Chinese Purple (*W. Sinensis purpurea*). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers; when well-established, makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Great care must be exercised in transplanting evergreens not to let the roots dry out. As the sap is resinous in its nature, when once congealed it will not recover. We pack with moss, and cover the roots with matting or cloth as soon as dug. Also, the ground should be very firmly tramped around the tree.

ARBOR-VITÆ, Golden (*Biota aurea*). A beautiful compact tree of golden hue; most desirable.

Compacta Slender compact foliage.

C. pyramidalis. A rapid-growing pyramidal form of the above.

Japonica filiformis. A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage, but of rapid and compact habit. This is a rare and beautiful variety.

Thuya occidentalis (American Arbor-Vitæ). A rapid-growing tree, with finely divided branches, covered with flat foliage from base to summit. A fine lawn tree, and beautiful for hedges and screens.

T. o. alba (Queen Victoria Arbor-Vitæ). Dwarf form; fresh green color, branchlets distinctly tipped with silver; a distinct and interesting variety; valuable.

T. o. aurea (Peabody's Arbor-Vitæ). Dwarf, compact growth and bright golden foliage, retained throughout the year; the best golden variety.

T. o. globosa. A very popular little globose evergreen, worthy a place in every garden.

T. o. Hoveyi (Hovey's Arbor-Vitæ). Slow growth, pyramidal form, golden green tinge; most ornamental of American Arbor-vitæs.

T. o. lutea (Maxwell). A beautiful orange-golden variety, of compact habit.

T. o. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitæ). The most narrow, columnar-like of evergreens; medium growth, very distinct light green compact foliage; very effective in landscape; takes the place of the Irish Juniper.

Siberica (Siberian Arbor-Vitæ). The best of the genus for this country, keeping its bright green color all winter; makes an elegant lawn tree, and of great value for screens and hedges.

CEDAR, Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*). A native of the Himalaya mountains, where it is known as the "Tree of God"; it is perfectly hardy here, and the most beautiful of evergreen trees.

Libani (Cedar of Lebanon). Vigorous, wide-spreading, horizontal branches; foliage dark green, massive, and very picturesque; grand, and in all respects choice.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). One of the finest trees, ranking next to the Deodar Cedar; beautiful green, of drooping habit and pyramidal growth.

L. alba spica. A new variety, with end of branches tipped silver, of dwarf habit; grafted plants.

L. erecta-viridis. This is a vivid, light green, close, erect cypress, which is one of the most suitable and attractive of plants.

L. lutescens. A vigorous sort; healthy, and of a beautiful golden color.

L. pyramidalis alba. A beautiful variety of pyramidal habit, with branches tipped with white; very desirable.

PICEA Nordmannianna (Nordmann's Silver Fir). Medium size, but of symmetrical form and majestic growth; horizontal branches with large massive dark green foliage, glaucous underneath, producing a rich and delicate effect that is quite indescribable.

Pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). Without doubt the finest hardy evergreen yet introduced. Indigenous to Colorado. Of medium size, pyramidal form, compact habit and with long thickly set broad foliage of a beautiful bluish steel-green color, showing different hues as exposed to light from different sides. A most charming, perfectly hardy and valuable variety.

Lawson's Cypress.

CYMPTOMERIA Japonica (Japan Cedar). A rapid-growing tree of graceful habit.

RETINISPORA obtusa erecta (Japan Cypress). A graceful compact-growing variety, with beautiful fern-like foliage.

Pisifera lutescens. A dwarf variety with a compact globular head, beautifully tipped with silver.

Plumosa. A very rare and pretty sort, with short, slender branches, covered with small, bright green leaves.

Plumosa aurea. Like the preceding a plant of great beauty; soft, plum-like foliage, of a golden color; close and compact habit; should be in every amateur collection.

Plumosa aurea erecta. Like the last-mentioned, but of erect growth.

JUNIPERUS Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. A pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardihood is a general favorite.

Virginica glauca (Silver Cedar of the Rocky Mountains). Has extremely fine and rich foliage, with the richest silver tints. Its silver frosting will sparkle brightly throughout the year.

SPRUCE, Alcock's (*Abies Alcocquiana*). Medium pyramidal growth; leaves deep green above, somewhat concave, streaked with glaucous and yellow bands below; a choice and curious evergreen.

White Spruce.

Black (*A. nigra*). Vigorous growth, horizontal branches; dark brown bark, bluish green leaves; a fine ornamental tree.

Hemlock (*A. Canadensis*). Pyramidal form, moderate growth; drooping branches and delicate, spray-like foliage distinct from all other trees; a beautiful lawn tree and hedge-plant.

Norway (*A. excelsa*). One of the best evergreen trees; lofty, erect and symmetrical, the smaller branches drooping in the older specimens, which gives it a very graceful appearance. It is being extensively planted for protective screens; for lawn-planting it is unsurpassed, not only for its majestic beauty, but also for its extreme hardiness.

Pyramidal (*A. e. pyramidalis*). Strong grower; resembles Conica, but more pyramidal and not cone-like; very distinct.

Pigmy (*A. e. pygmea*). A perfectly dense variety, never growing more than three feet high; an elegant plant on a lawn.

Tiger's-Tail (*A. polita*). Japan. Slow growth, horizontal yellowish barked branches, light green stiffly pointed leaves; a beautiful, characteristic tree.

White (*A. alba*). Fine compact, pyramidal form, moderate growth, foliage silvery gray and light-colored; suited to the seashore. A valuable evergreen, more compact and symmetrical than the Norway Spruce.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

BOX, Tree Box (*Buxus sempeavirens*). A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves; can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Myrtle-Leaf (*B. myrtifolia*). This grows compactly, and as upright as an Irish Juniper, has a handsome foliage, and is in every way a handsome evergreen.

Dwarf Box (*B. suffruticosa*). Used principally for borders and edging.

Euonymus Japonicus (Chinese Box). A glossy-leaved shrub; fine for planting singly or for hedges; easily trimmed in any desired form.

HEATH (*Erica v. stricta*). The Heather of Europe; a small shrub with spikes of rosy flowers.

HOLLY, European (*Ilex Aquifolia*). A very compact conical tree, with glossy, deeply scolloped leaves, armed with many sharp spines; fine for Christmas decoration.

LAUREL, Portugal (*Cerasus lusitanica*). One of the finest gardenesque evergreens; it grows in the form of a broad pyramidal bush, with dense foliage, thick glossy, and a pure green color; flowers in small racemes in June.

Rotundifolia. A very distinct sort; leaves round, of a very dark shining green.

LEMON, Hardy Japan (*Limonium trifoliatum*). Beautiful glossy foliage.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The queen of broad-leaved evergreens. Tree large, and naturally forms a beautiful shape. Leaves large, shining green above, brown beneath; flowers very large, pure white, and deliciously fragrant.

PLANTS FOR ORNAMENTAL HEDGES AND SCREENS.

For this purpose we recommend the following (see their appropriate places in Catalogue for description):

Arbor-Vitæ, American.
Arbor-Vitæ, Siberian.
Box, Tree (*Buxus arborescens*).
Box, Dwarf (*Buxus suffruticosa*).
Euonymus Japonica.
Hemlock Spruce (*A. Canadensis*).
Hardy Lemon (*Limonium trifoliatum*).
Japan Quince (*Pyrus Japonica*).
Privet, Amur River (*Ligustrum Amurense*).
Spiræa Thunbergii.

Ladies often inquire of us, "How can you grow such splendid roses? Please tell me your secret." We sometimes reply by asking them to tell us the secret of their painting such beautiful landscapes. "Oh," they reply, "we love art, and have practiced painting faithfully for years." So we love roses and cherish them fondly, and try faithfully to supply their every want; and we get our reward in healthy plants and abundance of perfect blooms. The above tells the secret of success in rose-culture as in everything else. You will succeed if you deserve to, and the measure of your success or failure will be in exact proportion to your effort.

First, get good strong plants one to two years old. For several years many of our rose-growers have been endeavoring to see who could send the most roses by mail prepaid for one dollar; these roses are usually good varieties, and worth all that is asked for them, yet their failure is almost certain; for they are but infants, and need the tender care of an experienced nurse, and should be left with their nurse (the rose-grower) for many months. If you desire perfection of blooms, do not plant in close proximity to a building or trees.

Cultural Hints.—When the bushes are received, plant them at once. Prepare the rose-bed by digging out the soil to about eighteen inches deep; mix the top soil thoroughly with compost of rotten cow-manure and rotten cotton-seed; fill the hole with this. If the bush has several branches, cut off all but two of the strongest; cut these back to about three inches of their juncture with the stalk; plant as deep as they grew in the nursery, keep them well-fertilized, and clean of weeds, etc. Do not elevate the bed—rather let it be lower than the surrounding surface; this will, to a certain extent, prevent their suffering from drouth. Cut back every year fully one-half of the previous year's growth of wood, and your flowers will be much finer and the bushes more vigorous. Do not permit them to make seed.

Pardon us for a quotation from Reynolds Hole's "Book about Roses": "He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses *in his heart*. He must love them well and always. To win, he must woo, as Jacob wooed Laban's daughter, though drouth and frost consume. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm, and the passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love."

Our roses are two years old, of vigorous growth and perfectly healthy, and comprise all the best and most reliable sorts. They are outdoor-grown and hardy.

EVERBLOOMING MONTHLY ROSES.

Appoline. Full and fragrant, a strong grower; of a deep pink color.

Bon Silene. A rose that will always be popular; color, rosy carmine heavily shaded; of delightful tea fragrance.

Catherine Mermet. A beautiful, clear flesh color, with the same silvery luster seen in La France; large, full, well-formed; very beautiful in the bud.

Coquette de Lyon. A good growing variety and very free flowering. A fine yellow rose; called the yellow Hermosa from its free-flowering habit.

Cornelia Cook. Very large pure white buds and flowers; one of the finest white roses.
Countess Anna Thun. Of immense size, and of the most lovely and perfect form imaginable; color a beautiful citron-yellow, with coppery and peach center, shading to orange-salmon and silvery pink, the colors blending nicely.
Duchesse de Brabant or **Comtesse de la Barthe.** This rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring, and a matchless profusion of flowers and foliage. How shall we describe its coloring? A soft, light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Quite hardy, and in every respect admirable.
Devoniensis (Magnolia rose). Beautiful creamy white, with rosy center; large, very full and delightfully sweet; Magnolia fragrance.
Duchess of Edinburgh. A splendid rose; producing very large buds of the most intense deep crimson; it flowers freely.
Dr. Grill. Medium size; vivid yellow, center light-orange, shaded pink; exquisite fragrance.
Etoile de Lyon. A magnificent rose; brilliant chrome-yellow, deepening at the center to pure golden yellow; flowers large, very double and full and deliciously fragrant.
Hermosa. An old favorite, always in bloom and always beautiful; the flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink, soft but deep.
Isabella Sprunt. Bright canary-yellow, large, beautiful buds.
Jules Finger. Elegant and valuable; flowers extra-large and finely formed, very full and sweet; color bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson, a vigorous grower and free bloomer.
La Phœnix. A beautiful clear scarlet. Desirable.
Louis Phillipe. Rich dark velvety crimson; free and beautiful.
Luciole. One of the best of the new varieties; it is a moderately free grower, but withal a fine free bloomer; color bright rose-carmine, tinted with yellow, reverse of petals yellow-saffron; the buds are long and of exquisite form.
Mad. Camille. A magnificent rose, extra-large size, very double and full; immense buds; color pale flesh, changing to salmon-rose shaded with carmine.
Mad. Hoste. Yellowish white with deep buff-yellow center; large and full; well-formed, stout petals.
Mad. Joseph Schwartz. White, beautifully flushed with pink; plant grows with great vigor; is extremely free with its flowers, of medium size, cupped and borne in clusters.
Mad. Lambard. Extra-large full flowers, very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine, and reverse of petals deep rosy salmon. This is altogether an exquisite variety.

Madame Welche.

Madame Scipion Cochet. A very charming and beautiful Tea rose of more than usual merit. Color a soft primrose-yellow, with rose shadings. Deliciously sweet-scented, and very unique in the size and shape of its buds. As this belongs to the Duchesse de Brabant section, its freedom of bloom is at once settled.
Madame de Watteville. One of the most remarkably beautiful roses ever introduced. This is the Tulip Rose, so called because of the feathery shading of bright rose around the edge of every petal, the body of the petal being creamy white and of heavy texture. Sure to please.
Madame Welche. An extra-fine variety; very large, double and of beautiful rounded form; a soft, pale yellow, sometimes cream, with short inner petals of glowing orange and copper. Not to be forgotten if once seen.
Marie Guillott. Perfection in form; flowers large and double to the center. This variety holds first place among white Tea roses in purity of color, depth of petals and queenliness of shape; grows well and is healthy. The best white rose for general purposes grown, and deservedly popular among rose-lovers on that account.

Marie Van Houtte. Pale yellow, the edges of petals often lined with rose; well-formed, fragrant and of good habit. Very free-blooming, and in every respect a charming sort. One of the finest for outdoor culture.

Mrs. James Wilson. Flowers large and double; deep cream color, edge of petals touched with soft blush; flowers upright on strong, stiff stems; an elegant bedding sort.

Niphetos. Creamy white; fine magnolia-like petals, long buds; a feeble and dwarf grower.

Papa Gontier. A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine-crimson color changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter-blooming variety, and one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when in the open ground.

Perle des Jardins. Beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; large, full and of fine form; next handsomest Tea rose to Marechal Niel, and a freer and surer bloomer, but of dwarf growth.

Pink Daily. Light pink flowers, produced in clusters.

Princess Beatrice. Vigorous, erect growth; flowers come on long, stiff stems; outside petals pale yellow, center rich golden, edged light rose.

Princess Sagan. A very strong, vigorous Tea rose, flowering in the greatest profusion, producing medium-sized buds and flowers; color bright crimson-velvet, shaded with scarlet, a most remarkable color among Tea roses.

Waban.

Rainbow. (Tea.) A sport from Papa Gontier, originating in California. It has the shape of Papa Gontier, a lovely pink blotched and streaked with the darkest Papa Gontier color; to add to its beauty the base of petals is of a rich amber.

Safrano. Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

Sappho. Buds fawn color, suffused with rose, the opening flowers shaded with yellow and tawny buff, center deep bright yellow; large, full and globular.

Sombreuil. Creamy white, tinted with rose; very large and, according to our experience, the freest bloomer, the showiest and most thankful rose for general cultivation of all Tea roses.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. A noble rose. The flower is extremely large, quartered and double to center. Color a flesh-white, clear and fresh.

The Bride. This is decidedly a most beautiful Tea rose. It is a sport from Catherine Mermet, with which it is idential in growth and shape of flowers. The flowers are very large and double, on stiff, long stems, of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets. During extremly hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other times a beautiful pure white.

Waban. A sport from Catherine Mermet; the most popular of all winter-flowering roses. Flowers borne on long, strong stems, in form somewhat larger than Mermet; color carmine-pink (and when we say carmine we mean all that the word implies), color increasing in intensity towards the ends of petals, and as you approach the center of the bud each petal decreases in intensity of color. Reflex petals more delicate in color, but shaded stronger towards the edges. This is a gem in every way and one that is sure to become one of our most popular varieties.

Everblooming Tea Rose, Princess Beatrice. (See p. 43.)

Souvenir de Victor Hugo. A bright china-rose, yellow center, ends of petals suffused carmine; of decided merit.
Sunset. The flowers are of large, fine full form, very double and delicately perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.
Susanne Blanchet. Outer petals a clear flesh-white, with deep flesh center. Perfection itself in color, and charmingly beautiful. In shape similar to certain varieties of the old Providence rose. Outer petals large and broad, with short inner petals of delightful fragrance.

EVERBLOOMING MONTHLY ROSES OF CLIMBING HABIT.

Cloth-of-Gold. Pale yellow with deeper center; large, very vigorous.
Estella Pradel. Climbing habit; valuable in the South; lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and sweet.
Gloire de Dijon. Noted for its large-sized flower, its delicate tea scent, and its exquisite shades of color, being a blending of amber, carmine and cream.
Lamarque. Flowers of medium size, borne in large clusters, pure white and double a most beautiful rose.
Madame Caroline Kuster. Beautiful orange-yellow; large and globular; vigorous.
Marechal Niel. Beautiful deep yellow; large, full and of globular form; very sweet; shoots well clothed with large shining leaves; a magnificent variety.
Reine Marie Henriette. A strong growing red climbing rose. It is a grand pillar rose in the South; flowers full and well-formed.
Reine Olga de Wurtemberg. Large, full, and fine; color rosy flesh, delicately tinged with salmon-yellow, petals margined with crimson; blooms in clusters.
Solfaterre. Light sulphur-yellow; large and double.
Wm. Allen Richardson. Orange-yellow, center copper-yellow; very rich.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

Clothilde Soupert. (Dwarf Polyantha.) Large flowers, beautifully formed, of a pearly white color; shaded at center silvery rose; extra in every respect.
Mignonette. One of the most lovely and beautiful miniature roses. The flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in large clusters, and deliciously perfumed. Color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose.
Miniature. One of the most beautiful miniature roses, flower quite small and of regular form. Plant very dwarf, but vigorous and branching. Color white, slightly tinged with a peachy pink.
Paquerette. Flowers pure white, about one inch in diameter, flowering profusely, and deliciously fragrant.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

This class combines, to a certain extent, the rich colors of the Hybrid Perpetuals with the free-blooming habits of the Teas.

Meteor. A rich, dark, velvety crimson, everblooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free-flowering. A splendid sort for culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut-flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its the purity of color that is its chief beauty.

Meteor.

American Beauty. This variety has been rightly described as an everblooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double. Color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old Damask rose. It is truly an ever-bloomer, each shoot producing a bud.

Mrs. John Laing.

Duchess of Albany. This variety is a sport from La France, but is far superior to it in every way, deeper in color, more expanded in form and larger in size. The flowers are deep, even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and of first quality in every respect. The growth of the plant is vigorous, habit good, and the flowers are produced in extraordinary profusion, the plants being continually covered with handsome blooms.

La France. One of the most beautiful of all roses, and is unequaled by any in its delicious fragrance; very large, very double and superbly formed. It is difficult to convey any idea of its beautiful coloring, but the prevailing color is light silvery rose, shaded with silver-peach and often with pink.

Mad. Schwaller. A Hybrid Tea having the fragrance of La France and possessing the firmness, size and texture of the Hybrids with the freedom of flowering of the Tea class.

Viscountess Folkestone. A Hybrid Tea rose of artistic shape and color. It forces readily, is of strong growth, and bears lovely white flowers tinged salmon-pink, slightly cupped and delightfully fragrant. The buds are of fine, large size, pointed and borne profusely.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Baroness Rothschild. Pale delicate rose, suffused with white; large and globular; a grand rose and one of the very best.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; a large and finely formed flower.

Coquette des Alps. White, full, of fine form; very free.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson; very fine, and a standard sort.

General Washington. Scarlet-crimson; one of the best.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, slightly tinged with saffron; large, but quite open in the center. In form of flower and fragrance it resembles the Tea roses; quite distinct.

John Hopper. Rosy crimson, back of petals lilac; large and full.

Jules Margottin. Vivid rosy carmine; large, very showy; vigorous habit.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon; a beautifully formed double flower of unusually deep and rich coloring.

Mabel Morrison. White, faintly tinged with pink; a great addition to our white roses.

Mad. Charles Wood. Vivid crimson, shaded purple; large, bold flower; a constant bloomer.

Magna Charta. A splendid English sort; bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flower extra-large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color bright cherry-carmine; fragrant; of vigorous growth, with fine foliage. One of the freest of the Hybrid Perpetuals to bloom; we can recommend this rose without hesitation.

Mrs. John Laing. One of the most perfect Hybrid Perpetual roses in cultivation; free in flowering; of elegant shape and very fragrant; color of a soft, delicate pink with a satin tinge; a vigorous grower, every shoot producing a magnificent bloom, even until late in the autumn.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; very large, good form and habit; very vigorous.

Vick's Caprice. The flowers are large, ground color soft satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and carmine. It is beautiful in the bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to great advantage.

Hybrid Peraetupl Rose, Gen. Jacqueminot.

Hardy Climbing Rose, Baltimore Belle.

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSE.

Mad. Georges Bruant. This novel variety is the result of crossing *Rosa rugosa* and Tea rose Sombreuil. Flowers in clusters, semi-double; buds long and pointed, similar to Niphetos in shape; color pure white; remarkably free-flowering, and is hardy where the thermometer does not go below zero. It forms a handsome bush for the lawn and yard, as it retains the heavy thorny canes and glossy leathery leaves of the Rugosa class.

MOSS ROSES.

Alice Leroy. Fine, clear pink flowers; fragrant; an extra-fine sort, worthy of cultivation.

Comtesse de Murinais. White, large and fine; sure to give abundant pleasure.

Luxembourg. Dark crimson, one of the best; a favorite with all who know it.

Henry Martin. Fine, rosy pink; large, full, globular; an excellent rose in every respect.

Perpetual White. Pure white; blooms in clusters; a lovely variety.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

These, for their hardiness and profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls, and any unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in any situation.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; one of the best white climbers.

Beauty, or **Queen-of-the-Prairie.** Bright rosy red, large and cupped; a splendid grower.

Caroline Goodrich. Flowers in clusters; color rich scarlet-crimson, similar to General Jacqueminot.

INDEX.

	Page
Akebia	37
Almond	23
Althæa	33
Amorpha	33
Ampelopsis	37
Apples	6–10
Apricots	21
Arbor-vitæ	38
Asparagus	30
Azalea	33
Beech	31
Bignonia	37
Birch	31, 32
Blackberries	29
Box	39
Broad-leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs	39, 40
Budleya	33
Business notes	2
Calycanthus	33
Care of Trees	3
Catalpa	32
Cedar	38
Cherries	19, 20
Chestnut	23
Chionanthus	33
Clematis	37
Colutea	33
Corchorus	33
Cornus	33
Coronilla	33
Crab-Apples	10
Cupressus	38
Currants	30
Cydonia	33
Cymptomeria	39
Deciduous Trees	31, 32
Deciduous Weeping Trees	32
Deutzia	34
Distances for Planting	2
Elm	32
Evergreen Trees	38, 39
Flowering Shrubs	33
Fruit Department	6–30
Fungous Diseases	5
Gooseberries	30
Grapes	25, 26
Hardy Vines and Creepers	37
Heath	40
Hints on Planting and Care of Trees	3
Holly	40
Honeysuckles	37
Hydrangea	34
Indigofera	34
Insect Enemies	3, 4
Itea	34
Juniperus	39
Koelreuteria	34
Laurel	40
Lemon	40
Ligustrum	34
Magnolia	32, 40
Mulberries	23
Mulberry	32
Nectarines	23
Nut-Bearing Trees	23, 24
Ornamental Dept.	31–48
Pavia	35
Peaches	11–13
Pears	13–16
— New and Special	14–16
Pecan	24
Philadelphus	35
Picea	38
Plants for Ornamental Hedges and Screens	40
Plums	17–19
— Japan	18
Poplar	32
Prefatory	1
Prunus Pissardii	32
Ptelia	35
Punica	35
Quinces	22
Raspberries	28, 29
Retinospora	39
Rhodotypus	35
Rhus	35
Roses	41–48
Salisburia	32
Spiræa	35, 36
Spruce	39
Strawberries	27, 28
Syringa	36
Viburnum	36
Walnuts	24
— English	24
Weigelia	36
Willow	32
Wistaria	37

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AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. (See page 37.)